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## Peace camp protesters must leave

A High Court judge has ordered women anti-nuclear campaigners to leave their "peace camp" at Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, where they have been protesting for eight months about plans to site cruise missiles there. Earlier 22 protesters were arrested after a demonstration outside the Law Courts.

## Jenkins boosts Owen's chance

Mr Roy Jenkins praised Dr David Owen's performance in the Commons as the Social Democratic Party spokesman during the Falklands debates (Our Political Editor writes). Dr Owen's contributions have transformed him into a strong challenger for the party leadership. Back page

## Reardon through to seventh final

Ray Reardon of Wales, six times world snooker champion, has won through to his seventh final by beating Eddie Charlton of Australia 16-11 in the 31 frame semi-final at the Crucible theatre in Sheffield. Page 18

## Pretoria blamed

Namibian blacks are not afraid of Swaziland guerrillas but they are petrified of the South African security forces, according to a report by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. Page 5

## Space docking

Two Soviet cosmonauts boarded an orbiting space station as a first step to preparing for a joint Soviet-French crew next month, Tass said. The spacecraft docked with the Salyut-7 station at 1136GMT.

## Leaks decision

The Commons liaison select committee has decided that no formal action will be taken for the time being against newspapers which publish leaked select committee reports. Page 3

## Caning may end

A recent judgment in the European Court of Human Rights has led to an apparent acceptance by many head teachers in Britain that the days of caning are numbered. Page 2

## Power threat

Industrial action, short of a total stoppage, is looming in the electricity industry. Power union leaders believe a 7 per cent pay offer has been rejected in a secret ballot. Rail action, page 3

## Oil tax defended

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, dismissed claims that oil taxes were discouraging North Sea development. He conceded, however, that the off-shore oil construction industry was facing a difficult period. Page 13

## Connors injury

Jimmy Connors had to retire from the German championship when he twisted his ankle playing Andres Gomez of Ecuador. It will be fortnight before he can play again. Page 18

Leader page 11  
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# Task force awaits go-ahead for Falklands landing

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

● In Whitehall the expectation of a landing soon on the Falklands by British troops was growing after the latest series of consultations between the Government and its military advisers.  
● At the United Nations, Senior Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, said he hoped to receive final answers within 36 hours from Britain and Argentina to his proposals.  
● At a meeting of Conservatives in

Perth Mrs Thatcher denied that a "sell-out" was being contemplated. The Government would keep its military options open while trying to negotiate a settlement.  
● In Moscow, Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and informed that the Soviet Union regarded Britain's exclusion zones in the South Atlantic as illegal interference with freedom on the high seas.

**FALKLANDS ROUNDUP**  
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The loss of three Sea Harriers last week is understood to have been made good by the reinforcements flown out from Britain, while a further 15 or 17 more are now not far behind the main task force in the container ship Atlantic Conveyor, ready to augment the force's air cover.  
Meanwhile, those Sea Harriers already on HMS Hermes and Invincible are said to be on alert, avoiding any sorties which are not strictly necessary, in case they are needed to cover an assault force early next week.

It is understood that a British assault is most unlikely to be centred on the capital, Port Stanley, where four Argentine battalions are positioned, according to the Royal United Services Institute, and where casualties could be very high.  
A fifth battalion is thought to be stationed at Port Darwin, taking in the defence of Goose Green airstrip which already has been bombed several times by British Vulcans and Sea Harriers. A sixth is in West Falkland, although the common assumption of 1,000 troops in the western island is now thought to be an underestimate.  
With the 3,000 men of the 5th Infantry Brigade well behind in the Queen Elizabeth 2, the main assault troops available to Admiral Woodward consist of two commando units of the Royal Marines and one or two battalions of the Parachute Regiment, depending on whether the second has yet

arrived, to give a total of fewer than 3,000.  
But they have light artillery and Rapier anti-aircraft missiles with them and have the advantage of being able to choose their spot from one of many potential landing sites along the long Falklands coastline.  
It is generally believed that an advanced party of the Royal Marines Special Boat Service and the Special Air Service has already been in the islands and to have reported back by radio to Admiral Woodward and his staff.

At least one of the Argentine navy's three submarines is believed to be in the area, probably hiding on the seabed, and the task force must feel uneasy about its suspected presence as they contemplate moving forward. Moreover, the Argentine air force already has shown itself capable of reaching the British ships from mainland bases, even if its bombers have had only partial success.  
But the number of Argentine air-launched Exocet missiles like that which sank HMS Sheffield last week, is thought to be less than half a dozen, and attempts by the junta to procure more on the world arms market are understood so far to have been unsuccessful. (That in itself is one argument for organising a landing in the near rather than the distant future.)

Moreover, the British Sea Harriers would mount a continuous screen around the task force during an amphibious landing.  
Meanwhile, the difficult terrain in the islands should impede Argentine reinforcements if they are drafted from another part of East or West Falkland to help oppose the establishment of a British bridgehead.  
There is certainly more confidence now than there was a short time ago that the task force is capable of securing one part, then the whole, of the Falkland Islands without suffering unacceptable casualties.

## Chile offers ship to take injured

From Florence Varas, Santiago, May 14

The Chilean Government has offered to send a ship to the Falklands to evacuate wounded Argentine soldiers and civilians to the South American continent, Senior Roberto Rojas Goldstein, the Chilean Foreign Minister, said. He added that this gesture, made within the context of Chilean neutrality in the crisis, already had received support in "very clear and positive terms" from the British Ambassador in Santiago.  
The Foreign Minister insisted, however, that Chile "has never had the intention of playing the role of mediator in this crisis".  
Unofficial sources said that the ship would only enter the war zone after agreement had been reached between Britain and Argentina to determine a safe route to the Falklands.

## UN seeks to curtail 'endless talks'

From Zoriana Pyzarski, New York, May 14

Diplomatic sources said that following a basic agreement on the framework for a peaceful solution, the talks were now at their most difficult and arduous stage. The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said that the talks were now at their most difficult and arduous stage. The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said that the talks were now at their most difficult and arduous stage. The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said that the talks were now at their most difficult and arduous stage.



Landing exercise: British troops train on Ascension Island

## Thatcher on 'only course left open'

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister warned Scottish Conservatives last night that a negotiated settlement with Argentina of the Falkland Islands dispute might prove unattainable. "The difficulties we face are formidable, but our determination to secure a just solution is relentless", she said.  
Mrs Thatcher was addressing the annual conference of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party in Perth at a time when she and her colleagues still had no indication from Sir Anthony Parsons, the British representative at the United Nations, that the Argentine Government had moved from its long-held position that sovereignty of the Falklands belongs to Argentina and is not subject to negotiation.  
The Prime Minister told her audience that she hoped the negotiations would succeed. "I do not want one more life lost in the South Atlantic, whether Argentine or British, if it can be avoided," she said.  
"Of course we will continue to negotiate. We will go on doing all we humanly can to reach a peaceful settlement—a settlement in which the Argentines leave the islands they now unlawfully occupy."  
"But I should not be doing my duty if I did not warn you that the simplest and clearest terms that, for all our efforts, those of Secretary Haig and those of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a negotiated settlement may prove unattainable."  
"Then we should have to turn to the only course left open to us, and that is why, as I have repeatedly said in the House of Commons, the Government has done nothing in its attempt to find a diplomatic solution which forecloses any military action now or any military option for the future."  
The Prime Minister's speech shed no fresh light on

## Moscow rebukes Britain

Moscow, May 14.—The Soviet Union today said its closure of sea lanes around the Falkland Islands was illegal interference with freedom of the high seas.

Tass, the official news agency, said the Soviet view was put to the British Ambassador, Sir Curtis Keeble, at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The Soviet Union, the statement said, considered British warnings to keep ships out of the area "unacceptable and provocative".  
"These actions clearly contradict the 1958 convention on the high sea and consequently are regarded by the Soviet side as unlawful," Britain had warned the Soviet Union several times to stay out of the closed zone but these warnings were "absolutely out of place".  
They were intended to paint a false picture of Soviet involvement in the struggle of the Falkland Islands, Tass said. There were not the slightest grounds for such allegations and this was well known in London.—UPI.  
● In London, the Foreign Office said a formal response was under study. "The total exclusion zone remains in operation. The zone is being enforced under our right of self defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter."  
● Falkland Islanders should be granted full British citizenship, on a par with the Gibraltarians, as soon as the crisis ends, said Mr Nicholas Winter, MP, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee for the Falklands.

## Panorama man dropped after letter to Times

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr Robert Kee, the presenter of Panorama, has been dropped from next Monday's programme after his controversial letter to The Times yesterday commenting on the content of the edition earlier this week.  
In a statement about next Monday's edition, which Mr Richard Lindsey will present, the BBC said Mr Kee had a meeting yesterday with Mr George Carey, the editor of Panorama, but nothing had been resolved. There would be further talks. Mr Kee was appointed to Panorama on a year's contract last January.  
In his letter to The Times he attacked last Monday's programme, in which he appeared, as "poor objective journalism".  
The BBC statement also said that "the whole question is under consideration and we shall be talking to Robert Kee about his position in the light of the letter to The Times".  
Mr Kee himself said yesterday: "I feel I would rather leave it at that for now."  
Panorama is returning to the subject of the Falklands crisis next week and, the BBC said, "will present people's opinions on the military options".  
● The Prince of Wales, without directly naming Argentina, yesterday attacked totalitarian regimes which "control the dissemination of information and grossly distort the facts to suit their opportunist requirements". He was speaking at Milton Keynes.  
He added: "To add the final insult to injury they jam the broadcasts of those outside their borders who are transmitting what they know and fear to be the truth."  
The Prince was receiving an honorary doctorate and opening a new BBC studio at the Open University.

## Heroes' welcome for prisoners

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 14

An aged grey trooper carrier, the Pito Alsina, brought 188 Argentine prisoners back to Buenos Aires today.  
It entered one of the many small attractive harbours in the city's precisely on time at 11 am. to be greeted by 1,500 relatives. The authorities lifted all the normal restrictions on journalists and members of the public so that they could witness the emotional homecoming.  
The men, captured when British forces retook South Georgia on April 25, included 50 crewmen of the submarine Santa Fe and 39 scrap metal workers who had been dismantling an old whaling station.  
They were flown from Ascension Island to Montevideo, Uruguay, in an aircraft chartered by the Red Cross and handed over to the Argentine authorities yesterday.  
As they left Carrasco Airport in four buses they gave the victory sign and shouted nationalist slogans.  
All of them seemed well, one young sailor was cheered enthusiastically as he struggled down the gangplank on crutches into a sea of blue and white flags held aloft by nearly every spectator. He had a leg amputated after being wounded when the British attacked the submarine.  
Trains hooted, masses of paper and streamers fell from tall office blocks nearby, and the crowd finally broke into a rendition of every verse of the national anthem.  
The prisoners seemed to have been well briefed on what to say—at least three said the same thing: "They treated us like dogs. The food was terrible. We had to eat off the floor."

EST. 1830

### TEACHER'S. A WELCOME AWAITING.

TEACHER'S SCOTCH WHISKY











**From Jonathan Wills, Perth**

**SDP.**  
**"It is remarkable that in the circumstances the Liberals did so well in the local elections in England. It shows that Liberal fortunes are not so inextricably intertwined with the SDP that we are bound to stand or fall with them.**

**By Hugh Noyes**  
**Special Correspondent**  
**Westminster**

Mr Barrie Sales, Thames director of news and current affairs, said they had argued strongly to be allowed to remain, but he felt it would be irresponsible to put them at risk a second time.

**Welcome home: An Argentine trooper is greeted by his mother on return to Buenos Aires with the group of military and civilians taken prisoner by the British on South Georgia.**

**From Ian Murray, Brussels, May 14**

The Danish Government would like to see any extended ban agreed under an article of the Treaty of Rome which would allow greater individual freedom to member states to decide appropriate measures, rather than as at present, where the Community has a unified sanction.

Ireland is still concerned that as a neutral country, it

**By Henry Stanhope**

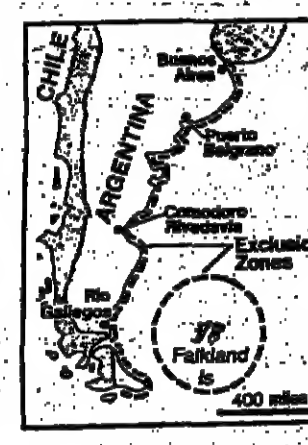
The latest evidence, however, discounts earlier reports of a trap, carefully set by two British warships for the Skyhawks, tempting them to disaster as soon as there was a break in the local weather, which seems to be varying between bad and worse.

**From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible**

much information as possible to scotch any suggestion that the British are playing the same propaganda game.

But the Navy would have preferred some of this information to have remained undisclosed. The missile attack on HMS Sheffield was one such example. An order came from the Navy to HMS Invincible stating that nothing was to be reported from the task force, nor the

A large and intense storm off the coast of Chile is moving toward the Falkland Islands and should affect the Islands over the weekend. Latest ship reports indicate winds of 30 to 50 m.p.h. to the north and northeast of the islands with seas quite rough - 20 to 30 ft. Gondwanaland weather. The latest views meteorologists forecast strong gusty winds of 39 to 40 m.p.h. for the Falklands this weekend with a lot of cloudiness likely below 1,000 to 2,000ft. Visibility will be poor at times due to rain and/or snow, but some improvement may occur early next week.



**By Kenneth Gosling**

had been strewn around. "But the scrap metal merchants, who had originally come to dismantle the old whaling station, obviously intended to stay some time — they had several tons of stores including crates of champagne and coffee."

The spirit amongst the Marines was good they said. But, Miss Price said, she was not sure whether they knew what they were in for with the winter. "They should be relatively comfortable — obviously there are far more



**Sweet Georgia: Memories for Cindy Buxton (left) and Annie Price.**

### From Our Own

**Correspondent,  
Washington, May 14**

The decision by the United States to side with Britain in the Falklands dispute has not done irreparable damage to America's relations with Latin America, according to President Reagan.

The President, answering a question on the Falklands crisis during his press conference last night, indicated that some progress was being made in the talks at the United Nations. But he said there were still a number of problems to be resolved.

## House of Lords

Hailsham replied: I think I am right in saying that whether or not a state of war exists is a question of public international law. The Government on such matter is advised by the Foreign Office. So far as I know, they have not received positive advice

## Correction

In yesterday's parliamentary report of the Commons debate on the Falkland Islands, the following remarks by Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off U.U.) were wrongly attributed to Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party. We apologize to both of them.

## Commons

Guidelines were being prepared on measures which could be applied to render imitation firearms incapable of being readily converted to use for ammunition. Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said in the Commons when the Firearms Bill was read the third time. The Bill applies the provisions of the Firearms Act

fore means of controlling the  
became even more important.

There had been anxiety in the gun trade that the Bill would destroy the business and there would therefore be full consultation between the Home Office and representatives of the trade to draw up a code of practice. While this could not be statutory, it was right that

A warning that hard cases must

not be allowed to make bad law was given by Mr. John F. Harbrough, when he moved a new clause in the Forfeiture Bill, which provided that a man who was found to have caused the death of another may apply to the court for an order that he may, nevertheless, inherit that person's property. The clause was removed therefrom because it was thought that it was convicted of murder.

Mr. Leo A. Meyer, outspoke. Lohr said that public policy demanded that no man who, in the context of the Bill, a woman, could benefit from their own wrong.

There should be no extension of the Bill to include the killing of non-sterile negroes.

compassionate circumstances behind a killing so that financial

Sir Ian Percival, Solicitor General, said the Government attached the greatest possible importance to the general principle that a person should not be convicted from his wrong doing. Nothing should be done to erode

He saw an argument for 'sac

that the present position may be unduly restrictive on court. The Government inclined to the view that if House wished to go that far, Government should help sponsors with technical expense to put that into law. But if House decided it wanted to go further than that, the Government would have to reconsider such an offer.

The report stage completed the Bill was read the third time.

The Dean (Amendments, 10.15 a.m.)

land, Bill which has passed House of Lords, and strengthen the law against poaching of deer in Scotland, read the third time.



Marital law protest

# Cracow students ignore pleas for restraint

From Roger Bayes, Warsaw, May 14

Poland's official press today hailed the mixed response to Solidarity's general strike call as a victory for martial law and common sense and a defeat for the Western-inspired underground. "Workers say 'no' to anti-socialist provocations" is the front page headline of the army daily, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*.

In fact, though the factory workers did indeed act with restraint during yesterday's strike — partly as a response to threats from the management — there were a number of street demonstrations that underline the problems facing the authorities. The worst of these was in Cracow.

According to reports from travellers, more than 10,000 people gathered in the old market square near the statue of the Polish writer Adam Mickiewicz and then marched to the "Palace of Culture" and "Palace of Science". They then tried to march to St Anna's, a student church, but before they had walked 15 yards, the riot police standing at the ready issued a warning and moved in within minutes.

They used water cannon, tear gas and special grenades designed to simulate the sound of gunfire. The crowd tried to disperse along the streets but found their way blocked and were then pursued by the militia who baton charged.

One of the disturbing elements of the demon-

stration — which in other respects follows the pattern of the other riots over the past two weeks — was that the protesters gathered after a mass of the church of the Holy Virgin, despite explicit appeals by the priest to go straight home and avoid the possibility of confrontation.

The church has been worried that it is losing its ability to dampen the anger of Poles, especially young people, and the action on May 12, seems to lend substance to that feeling. Other street demonstrations took place in the old town district of Warsaw which was then completely sealed by police.

The demonstration lasted for little more than an hour and by 8 pm the district looked like a huge police encampment with scarcely a chance to be seen.

The official news agency PAP has said only that "gatherings in the centre of Cracow and the old city of Cracow were dispersed by enforcement agencies". It has been somewhat selective in its account of the strike action.

## Bishops blame Pretoria

From Roy Kennedy Johannesburg, May 14

Most blacks in the northern operational area of South-West Africa (Namibia) are not afraid of guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) but are terrified of the South African security forces, it was stated here today.

In a report which is certain to cause angry reaction in South African Government and military circles, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, which represents more than two million Roman Catholics in the Southern African subcontinent, stated that atrocities were being committed by both sides in the bush war which has gone on for more than 13 years.

Most Namibians regarded South African Forces as a "foreign army of occupation" and wanted elections supervised by the United Nations which, the report concluded, SWAPO would win.

There was no comment from the South African Government and the Defence Ministry stated it wanted to see the full report before making any comment. However, in a response published in the body of the report, Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, said the report was too negative and failed to consider South Africa's assistance to Namibia. "South Africa was doing everything in its power to stop the war in Namibia," he said.

The bishops report said bluntly that South Africa was to blame for the current impasse.

SA Soviet-built helicopter being used to supply SWAPO guerrillas has been destroyed on the ground by the South African Air Force, it was stated in Pretoria today. A brief statement by the South African Army said it was attacked "during follow-up operations against SWAPO in southern Angola". It was armed and supplying SWAPO.

Angola's forces are equipped solely with Soviet-made arms, including helicopters and MIG jets. The Defence Force "refers to its warning that forces who support and especially directly support SWAPO, as in this case, must carry the consequences," the statement added.

## Nicaragua has ended torture, US body says

Washington, May 14

Torture has been "effectively eliminated" in Nicaragua, contrary to claims by the United States, according to an American human rights organisation.

In a report drawn up after a 10-day tour of Nicaragua last March, the organization, *Human Rights Watch*, said: "Many of the charges leveled against the Nicaraguan government by the United States are substantially exaggerated." However, the group refused to say whether the human rights situation in Nicaragua was completely satisfactory.

Mr Stephen Bass and Mr Juan Mendez, both lawyers, said last night they had come to their conclusions after interviewing hundreds of



A child is carried from a house in Riverside, California, where two police officers were shot dead trying to serve a warrant.

## Dutch face prospect of early polling

From Robert Schuil Amsterdam, May 14

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands is expected to name a Christian Democrat "informateur" as her personal political fact-finder after the collapse of the eight-month-old centre-left coalition of Christian Democrats, Labour and left-liberal Democrats-66.

The Queen has spent the two days since the fall of the second van Agt Cabinet in consultation with her advisers and the country's political leaders. From the advice she has been given by the leaders of the four political parties — the three outgoing coalition partners and the conservative Liberals — it seems likely that the country is heading for early parliamentary elections, probably in September.

In the meantime there could be a minority interim Government, composed of Christian Democrats and Democrats-66, which though it could only command 65 out of the 150 seats in the Lower House.

This will depend, however, on whether the Queen accepts the resignations proffered by the six Labour cabinet ministers led by Mr Adriaan van Agt, a Christian Democrat, and three Democrats-66 ministers in the Cabinet have not offered their resignations but have put their portfolios at the Queen's disposal.

The Queen has the option of refusing the resignations of the Labour ministers and asking the outgoing Cabinet as a whole to stay on in a caretaker capacity. It is considered more likely, however, that the Labour Party's portfolios will be taken over by Christian Democrats and Democrats-66.

It will be part of the informateur's brief to investigate the options.

The end of the uneasy coalition did not really come as a surprise. The complexity of the talks lasting for months leading to the formation of the Government, and the fact that it underwent a first crisis within weeks of its birth, did not augur well for the Cabinet's life expectancy.

In the end the Christian Democrats and the Democrats-66 found themselves allied against the Labour Party over ways and means of tackling cuts in public expenditure and rising unemployment.

## Reagan rejects Salt revival

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 14

President Reagan has rejected a revival of the abandoned Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (Salt Two), saying that it did nothing to reduce the power and number of "the most destabilising missiles," the Soviet Union's land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

Instead, during a nationally televised press conference last night, the President reiterated the proposal he made last weekend for big cuts in American and Soviet nuclear arsenals. His plan calls for both sides to reduce the number of missile warheads held by both sides by one-third, from around 7,500 to 5,000.

In a prepared statement at the start of his press conference Mr Reagan pledged that the United States would do everything it could to bring about an arms reduction agreement. Although such an agreement would not be easy he believed "a firm, forth-

right American position on arms reduction can bring us closer to a settlement."

Explaining why he was opposed to the unratified Salt Two treaty, he said it "simply legitimizes the arms race" because it would allow the Soviet Union to just about double its present nuclear capability. Although he did not go as far as Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, early in the week, who declared Salt Two to be dead, his staff said afterwards he would have expressed himself in similar terms if he had been asked to.

Mr Reagan told a questioner that the United States would not renounce the first use of nuclear weapons in the event of a Soviet conventional attack against Western Europe. "I don't think that any useful purpose is served in making such a declaration," he said. "Our strategic nuclear weapons are unfortunately the only

deterrent that we have to counter the massive build-up of conventional arms that the Soviet Union has on the Western front."

In other comments, the President made it clear he was prepared to discuss long-range bombers and cruise missiles in strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and also that his administration was determined to go ahead with its \$180,000m (£100,000m) strategic modernization programme.

The President's plans for a massive defence build-up were given the green light by the Senate early today which voted 84-8 after 20 hours of debate to approve the 1982 Defence Authorization Bill. The Bill includes initial funding for the controversial MX ICBMs.

The Senate vote will allow President Reagan to resume production of chemical weapons for the first time in 13 years.

## Everest climber taken ill

One climber from the British expedition attempting the north east ridge of Everest has retreated suffering from severe altitude sickness (Ronald Faux writes).

Dick Renshaw, aged 31, from Cardiff, was helping to fix ropes to safeguard a difficult section of the unclimbed ridge when he fell ill.

He is now reported to be recovering at base camp as the three other climbers, Chris Bonington, aged 47, Peter Boardman, aged 31, and Joe Tasker, aged 33, prepare their final assault on the summit.

## Rush for love encyclopedia

Paris.—The French have taken enthusiastically to a new encyclopedia on achieving "better" love relationships in 96 instalments, the publisher, Hachette, reported. The first two instalments sold 1,300,000 copies.

Containing centre-page photographs on "amorous positions," the encyclopedia is being adapted from a British work by Jacques Waynberg, a sexologist who says that the French "have a hysterical and neurotic attitude to sex."

## Sentences on whites delayed

Bulawayo. The sentencing of four whites found guilty on two capital charges of treason was postponed until next Tuesday by Judge Anthony Gubbay in the Zimbabwe High Court here.

Frank Bertrand, aged 58, a dentist, his son Stephen, aged 24, Victor Radmore, aged 53, a Bulawayo municipal engineer, and Allen Cauter, aged 21, were convicted yesterday of plotting terrorism and sabotaging and possessing arms of war. They pleaded not guilty.—AP.

## Paton better

Durban.—Alan Paton, aged 79, South African author of *Cry the Beloved Country*, has left the Saint Augustine hospital here following treatment for an aneurysm in his heart.

## Girl kidnapped

Como.—The Italian magistrate leading inquiries into the disappearance of a British millionaire's daughter, Miss Gaby Kiss Maerth, aged 18, said she was kidnapped two days ago and is alive.

## Angolans to die

Luanda.—Three Angolans were sentenced to death by a revolutionary court in Cabinda, northern Angola for planting bombs.

## Euro Tories explain their 'desertion'

From George Clark Strasbourg, May 14

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the European Democratic Conservative group in the European Parliament, wrote to Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, today explaining why the 60 British Conservatives in Strasbourg have come down in favour of majority voting in the Council of Ministers in order to get a settlement of the farm price dispute.

That would mean that objections still being voiced by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will be overruled in Brussels next week.

Sir Henry wrote: "Our group succeeded in getting an unequivocal decision from the European Parliament in favour of a renewal of sanctions against Argentina. This was a good deal more difficult than it had been last month, with many of our colleagues on the right as well as the left suggesting that Britain did not seem to believe that solidarity was a two-way process."

"While we accept that there should be no link made between agricultural prices and the Falklands, we took the view that it was necessary to acknowledge that many European farmers are in their view, in crisis. In my speech during the debate I deliberately referred to majority voting in this context."

"We felt that the renewal of sanctions by the Community should be our highest

priority. I hope the decisions the Parliament and the Commission will help towards this end. The result of a loss of Community support for Britain in this crisis would be disastrous for public opinion in Britain and for the cohesion of the Community as a whole."

Sir Henry enclosed an extract from his speech in which he repeated with approval a statement by the Foreign Minister of France that any linkage between support for Britain in the Falklands crisis and a settlement of farm price and budget issues would be "indecent". "I agreed with him," said Sir Henry. "Friendship does not have a price. But we in the Conservative group clearly recognise the deep concern amongst the electors of many members of this house about the problem of settling farm prices. We recognise that the community will be a much more credible force in international affairs when she can settle her domestic problems with greater speed and efficiency."

There is no doubt here that the group is in trouble with Mrs Thatcher. Messages coming from London suggested that these Conservatives are deserting the Government in its attempt to get a fair deal for Britain from the community budget.

## Haig refuses to mediate in Aegean

From Our Correspondent Ankara, May 14

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who held extensive talks with Turkish leaders here today, will not mediate in the Turkish-Greek dispute, he thinks they could best be resolved through bilateral negotiations, his spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer, disclosed.

Mr Haig, who arrived here yesterday for a widely-publicized official visit on the first leg of a trip which will also take him to Athens tomorrow and then to Luxembourg to attend the Nato Ministerial Council meeting, today conferred with General Kenan Evren, the head of state, Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Prime Minister, Mr Uter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Sadi Irmak, Speaker of the Consultative Assembly. He also attended a briefing by the Turkish G Staff.

Mr Fischer was made it clear that Mr Haig had accepted the Turkish Government's stand against mediation by a third party in the disputes with Greece, insisting on their resolution through bilateral negotiations which were suspended by the Socialist Greek Government last year.

## Hostages freed as Guatemala protest ends

Guatemala City, May 14

Thirteen Guatemalan left-wingers who held eight people hostage for 30 hours in the Brazilian embassy were flown to Mexico today with five of the hostages.

The left-wingers, who were protesting against the alleged persecution of the embassy after receiving a Government guarantee of safe passage. The group included six women in Indian dress and seven men.

A spokesman for the group said that they represented people "who have been persecuted and whose harvests and farms have been burned". He added that "nothing has changed with the coup" of March 23, a group of officers claiming to be reformers overthrew the military-led Government.

Senhor Antonio Carlos de Arreu e Silva, the Brazilian ambassador and two embassy employees were freed. Senhor Fernando Haver, a Brazilian diplomat, and four embassy employees agreed to accompany the left-wingers to Mexico to assure their safety. The head of the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry's protocol went with them.

## Economy overshadows Dominican Republic vote

From Paul Ellman, Santo Domingo, May 14

Voters in the Dominican Republic go to the polls on Sunday to choose a new president after a bitterly fought election campaign dominated by this sugar-producing Caribbean island's rapid slide towards economic catastrophe.

A total of 14 candidates are running for office, but only three are given any chance of capturing a significant share of the vote.

Two of the leading contenders are Señor Juan Bosch of the Dominican Liberation Party whose attempt to establish a left-wing government here prompted President Johnson to order the intervention of 27,000 United States Marines and troops in 1965.

Although the rivalry between the two men, both now in their seventies, has dominated the politics of the Dominican Republic since the overthrow of the dictator-

ship of Rafael Trujillo, who was assassinated in 1961, neither is expected to win the election.

The results of an opinion poll released today by an American firm engaged by the third leading contender, Señor Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, indicated that no candidate was likely to capture more than half the vote. According to the poll,

Señor Blanco stands to win 47 per cent, with 25 per cent going to Señor Balaguer and 14 per cent to Señor Bosch.

Although Señor Blanco is from the same party as the outgoing President, Señor Antonio Guzman, he has indicated that, if elected, he will pursue more left-wing policies than his predecessor with the aim of reducing unemployment which is estimated at 30 per cent.

Señor Balaguer stands to win 47 per cent, with 25 per cent going to Señor Balaguer and 14 per cent to Señor Bosch.

The wisdom of Frenchmen has already demonstrated itself in the local elections," he said. The municipal elections next year, the parliamentary elections in 1986, and the presidential elections in 1988 would confirm the trend

away from the present Socialist experiment.

The former President showed that he had lost none of his mastery of economic fact and none of his pedagogic skill. He reviewed, on the whole dispassionately, the economic record of one year of Socialist Government. He refused to indulge in "polemical debate" and to rejoice "in the difficulties of France" but his verdict was none the less severe.

France was the only Western country which had not benefited from slowing down of inflation trends. The franc had been weakened and no longer was regarded as an international currency in a European Monetary System dominated by the Deutsch mark.

Unemployment persisted at a higher rate than a year ago. The balance of payments dangerously. Production costs had risen to such an extent that French firms no longer invest and, taken as a whole, could not even service their

debts. The budget deficit threatened to double next year. France was in danger of becoming once again, as she had been in the immediate postwar years, "a republic of deficits."

The Socialist Government's policy of reflation, and the consequent Government deficit had not led to any increase in production but only benefited imports. France was the only industrial power in the world today to impose foreign exchange controls.

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## Theatre

## A classical centenary

Next Saturday lights will go up in a converted chalk-pit in Berkshire. Enter a Chorus of Persian Elders to intone the majestic opening of the oldest extant tragedy in the Western world. For the centenary production of its Greek play Bradfield College has chosen *The Persians* by Aeschylus, first played 2,543 years ago, and as far as I can see, performed only once before in the original Greek in the modern world. It is a suitably ambitious production for a remarkable English institution.

The Greek play was introduced to Bradfield in 1882 by Head Master Herbert Branstons Gray with a performance of the *Alcestis*. He played Admetus himself. The schoolboy critic observed tactfully of his performance: "We cannot too highly praise Mr Gray's Admetus. His part was the chief, and the most arduous, and he performed it as none but a scholar and a gentleman could perform it." Six years later, inspired by a visit to Epidaurus, he led his boys in covering the chalk-pit into a scaled down model of the greater Greek theatre. Since then generations of schoolchildren, classicists, and theatre-lovers have huddled from the summer showers and shifted uneasily from butch on the concrete to watch the roots of our theatre performed as they were originally written.

This year for the first time a girl from Bradfield is in the play, taking the part of Atossa, the Queen Mother. She is not quite the first female to tread the chalk-pit orchestra, since Dr Gray's wife gave several spirited performances as Antigone in the 1890s. These days only half a dozen of the cast of 27 are Hellenists. The rest have been learning their parts, first of all by rote, and always with prodigious labours, since Michaelmas, Christopher Stace, the director and head of classics at

Bradfield, spent a term on a fellowship at Oxford to set up the text. The production costs many thousands of pounds, with professionals designing the set and costumes, and composing the music.

It is all very splendid. But in this-day-and-age, when classics are no longer Queen of the curriculum, is it not something of a Victorian Folly? Would the pulls of Bradfield not be more profitably occupied performing Shakespeare, or Pinter, or, for that matter, making transistors?

You could justify it by saying that the boys love it, and would not hear of doing it in English. Schoolboys are conservative little beasts, and like something that makes their school different. You could say that it is the best game that Bradfield plays. Producing a Greek play in the open air is a cross between conducting a symphony and playing chess, and the real hard teamwork is done in drilling the chorus.

The only justification that matters is that it is a nonsuch authentic production of a great play. *The Persians* may not seem much of a play: not a lot of action, not a lot of plot, certainly not a lot of laughs. But Aeschylus went to the heart of universal questions of national pride and its fall, compassion for the enemy, and the pity of war. To put it on in Athens only eight years after the great victory, which he watched and probably took part in, was almost as daring as putting on a play set in Berlin and offering compassion to the Nazis in 1950 in London. On Saturday and in the following week Bradfield College will celebrate its centenary by reviving these still topical questions as they were first posed.

Philip Howard

• The world premiere of Hans Werner Henze's *Clarinet Concerto*, subtitled "Le miracle de la rose", is to be given in the Queen Elizabeth Hall on May 26 by Antony Pay with the London Sinfonietta conducted by the composer. Immediately after the concert the Sinfonietta embarks on a European tour with the theme of "Henze and the younger generation of British composers"; there will be concerts in Paris, Florence, Rome and Milan as well as in Germany and Switzerland and other northern Italian towns. Soon after that the Sinfonietta will make its first visit to Iceland to play in the Reykjavik Arts Festival.

• More than 70 films, divided into five distinct "seasons", are to be shown in the

Barbican Cinema 1 during June. Sundays will be devoted to Shakespeare on film; Mondays bring a tribute to Henry Fonda; Tuesdays feature the work of Luis Bunuel; Wednesdays examine the career of Jack Nicholson. From Thursdays to Saturdays more than 30 films are to be screened in a Special Effects season which ranges from Melies's *Trip to the Moon* to Ridley Scott's *Alien*. The July programme is to include a Jacques Tati retrospective.

• The Cooler, a surrealist musical film starring Ringo Starr, Barbara Bach and Paul Linda McCartney, has been selected to appear in competition in the Best Short Subject category at the Cannes Festival. It will be screened on May 24.

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Tristan und Isolde: Gwyneth Jones and Jon Vickers

## Opera/William Mann

## Tristan und Isolde

## Covent Garden

Promoters at the Royal Opera House on Thursday paid £2 to see and hear a thrilling performance of Wagner's sublime love poem. We used to take it for granted that a distinguished Tristan cast must include some German or Austrian, or at least Scandinavian guest principals. The current revival is cast from international strength and all the singers come from Britain or the Commonwealth, the conductor as well.

Sir Colin Davis launched the Prelude with a wealth of intensity and noble orchestral sound not attempting to restrain the weight of its climax, which bade fair to bring down the cupola, but did not dwarf what followed — its effective reprise, at Isolde's "Ich trink sie dir" was at least as powerful. The ROH orchestra was in glorious form rising to all the great challenges with Sir Colin and the singers involved.

The anguished, searing unravelling of thematic working in the third act monologue, "Muss ich dich so verstehen" owed much to eloquent woodwind solos, and more to Sir Colin's painstaking exposition, but chiefly to the vocal acting, the rapacious physical intensity with which Jon Vickers accompanied and realized it.

Sir Colin invited us to wonder at the magical string textures in Brangäne's aubade, it was ultimately the soaring burnished radiance of Yvonne Minton's singing that made the passage so memorable.

The cast includes Donald McIntyre's bluff and true and tender Kurwenal, the tone sometimes frayed at the edges, but confident and less uncomfortable than before; Gwyneth Howell's King Mark, touching invulnerability, by no means anti and never boring; Philip Gelling's unusually self-assured Melor. The first vocal music in the opera, the Sailor's song from the crow's nest was attractively and strongly sung by Lawrence Dale.

The special fascination of this revival is London's first opportunity to encounter Gwyneth Jones's Isolde. To note that she drops consonants and often pitches sharp, that she presses unduly upon her instrument until it rasps (even in the Liebestod, which should sound sublimely serene even in life's utmost fulfillment) is to repeat the obvious. Jones's voice is in steady condition, and quite big enough to acquire no forcing (I blame German audiences who admire a dramatic soprano only when she makes heavy work of her music). Her interpretation of Isolde is potentially a masterpiece, already very riveting.

On board ship she is

utterly consumed by humiliation, frustrated fury. As she pours forth her tirades and imprecations, the uninhibited venom of her delivery is contradicted by a facial expression devoid of any communicable feeling. When Tristan enters her quarters, her taunts are pure ice, without sarcasm or even resentment — her pride and her pride are too great to permit anything so human.

The transition to womanly feeling is marvellous, to watch and hear. The workings of the potion on them both is vividly realized in this revised staging by Jeremy Sutcliffe, tidy and lucid. But it is perhaps flawed by the demure behaviour of the lovers in their great duet, and by the device of freezing the actors into a tableau while the music continues, a contrived, not properly helpful effect.

By the second act this Isolde has relaxed into wide eyed girlish naivety and an infatuation beyond her understanding. Jones does not fully visualize the glorious sound of her duetting with Vickers, though he at last has an Isolde worthy of his great tragic Tristan. She shows herself completely woman and heroine only after Tristan's death, beginning the Liebestod like some wise-woman in an uplifted trance, crumpling slowly when she sinks down at its end — not yet quite effortlessly.

Contrary to the statement in yesterday's opera column in *Preview* there are two more chances to hear *Eugene Onegin* at Covent Garden, May 20 and May 22. Kiri Te Kanawa has had to withdraw from the revival of *Simon Boccanegra*, which opens next Tuesday, because of family reasons. Her place is taken by the Swedish soprano Helena Dose.

## Television/Michael Church

While the *Play for Today* slot remains in the helpful clutches of the *Plays for Tomorrow* gang we must look to other outlets for evidence that BBC drama is alive and kicking. No problem: with *The Woman in White* and *Bird of Prey* that evidence is ready to hand, and even the wayward *Playhouse* series is going through an interesting patch. Last week's offering, *Rhys Adrian's Passing Through*, was (if I may respectfully dissent from another view expressed in these columns) a moving and highly accomplished piece of work. *Jake's End*, by Desmond Lowden (BBC 2 last night) was an equally accomplished essay in that popular genre, the everyday story of bank-robbing folk.

The setting was Southampton, looking very fetching in 57 varieties of sea mist, but the accents were pure Sarf London. *Jake* (Maurice O'Donnell) was a chubby Bogart lookalike held in awe by his gaunled and pinched accomplices as an infallible fixer of dirty jobs. The story was complicated — not being an aficionado of this genre, I could not follow its more labyrinthine twists — but its essential lines were agreeably tension-inducing.

Pulled one way by his

wife's desire for respectability and another by nostalgia for his rough, unprivileged origins, *Jake* was also caught in the crossfire between two schools of thought in the gangster world. As several heavily sociological stretches of dialogue implied, life on the street was changing, and villains with an addition to violence were forcing ordinary decent criminals to carry shooters and batter each other with crowbars. Unfortunately for *Jake* these conflicts came to a head during a very messy bank job, and Nemesis overtook him in the form of a friend who had cuckolded turning up on his doorstep with a hammer.

Looking back, I am in two minds about this play as, I suspect, were its writer and director, for it was much more than a mere nail-biter. The passages between *Jake* and his wife may have been stiff and stereotyped but the scene in which he revisited his childhood flame had a real, if muted, poetic resonance for perhaps three minutes we were in a different world. But only for three minutes: the other world, under Jim O'Brien's baton, sprang dizzyingly back into life, every significant detail brightly burnished.

Radio/David Wade  
Just how important is IQ?

Mention the name of Professor Arthur Jensen, in certain circles and immediately red mists come up before the eyes. Is he not the man who says that intelligence is entirely a matter of genetics and inheritance? Does he not assert that blacks are genetically less intelligent than whites and therefore natural subordinates in the order of things? Is he not some kind of fascist?

Last Wednesday *The Seeds of Intelligence* (Radio 3) took the form of a discussion between Jensen and Professor A. H. Halsey, a latter-day Freud, and the latter ably extracted an account of the present state of Jensen's thinking on the heritability of IQ in groups and individuals. It seemed to me that thinking bore almost no relationship at all to what some of its critics declare it to be.

What causes differences in human capacity is an enormously complex subject — so much so, in fact, that it may seem impossible to comprehend. Scientists tend to respond to this by dividing it into small parcels in the hopes of understanding it piecemeal. This effort is almost inevitably coloured to some extent by pre-existent beliefs about what the picture ought to be — although even this, provided it is conscious, should put the scientist a step or two ahead

of the rest of us who in the absence of information adopt beliefs and cling to them, usually with a tenacity in strict proportion to the depth of our ignorance.

We tend to think of IQ as the measure of human capacity — probably, I suspect, because it is one of the few ingredients in the soup which can be identified and measured in any way at all — rather as if, in a technically backward society, petrol were the only known element in the workings of the internal combustion engine. But IQ — as Jensen is plainly aware — is only one of the scientist's small parcels and work done on it needs to be assessed with that in mind. That work, according to Jensen, suggests that in crude terms we get some 70 per cent of our endowment from our parents, but he is a very long way from saying that the results are entirely reliable or that environmental factors play no part or only a very minor one.

Professor Halsey raised the delicate subject of race and IQ. It seems to be the case that, on the tests administered, black subjects as a group do less well than whites, but — as Jensen dwelt on this — differences attributable to race are far smaller than those occurring anyway within racially homogeneous groups and are quite insufficient to justify confident conclusions for social

and educational policy, even if we could be sure that the importance of IQ were such as to allow us to do so. All in all then, this was an immensely interesting and useful programme — not least because it revealed a quite different view of a man from that propagated by current demology.

*Five Years* (Radio 4, Thursday) might have been constructed as an impressionistic piece on the subject of environment and capacity. It consisted of "excerpts" from the sagas of "milltown", a housing estate name concocted to preserve anonymity, though obviously less than 1,000 miles from South Wales. Here they sought and found trouble.

Here too they came together again for the first time in some while to look back on those five years of gang life. In spite of some divergence in the paths they had since taken, that period was still close and clear enough for them to recall what they had done and what they had felt about it — much of which, in its often candid disregard for interests other than their own, was remarkably uncomfortable in the wide "You and I" context of *Radio 4*. Their hero and anti-hero, David Bowie and producer Gwyneth Williams had interspersed samples of his music with uncommon spiciness to echo and point up the spoken word.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint  
The fickle goddess

Whether you regard the Goddess of Chance with affection or distaste, luck indisputably plays an important part in matchplay as well as rubber bridge.

Some duplicate players fondly imagine that their game is a pure test of skill. How wrong they are. I have learned from bitter experience that you cannot win any game, especially in a field of mixed quality, without your share of luck. Multiple teams events afford a further refinement of the fallacy. It is only long head to head matches which provide reliable evidence of the relative skill of the contestants. The evidence may be reliable but as I shall demonstrate, it is far from conclusive.

This hand occurred in a vital European championship match between Britain and Italy.

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

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♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

Both sides reached the ungainly contract of 3NT. To be fair, the high point count, the two suits and the duplication in hearts, combine to make it difficult to stay within one's depth. In both rooms, West led the ♠Q. It is obvious that declarer must play on spades hoping to establish the suit for only one loser. The Italian South played a spade to the ♠10.

In the closed room the favourites bid 3NT. West led the ♠Q. Declarer could count three tricks in spades, hearts and clubs, making nine in all. If he could make three diamond tricks the game was assured. He won the first trick with the ♠K and played the ♠Q to the ♠K.

Nothing more demonstrates the remarkable growth in popularity of chess than the spate of books on the game in recent years. This is most marked in the subject of openings.

Before the Second World War there were only about half a dozen books in English on openings, much the best being *Modern Chess Openings*. More were written in German, but even there the total was not more than a score. Since the war my own library has acquired at least 50 books on the openings, of which about two thirds are in English.

There is obviously a demand for them, chiefly because of the somewhat fallacious notion that you can win the game in the opening.

Broadly speaking, these books fall into two divisions: those for the expert, consisting of the latest variations seen in tournament or match play, and those for the average player.

The experts, from masters to first-class amateurs, probably total no more than 1,000 in Britain. But a recent survey shows there are about three million chess players in all, so 2,999,000 must be non-experts. Yet most of the books on the openings are aimed at the first group.

The two latest chess books that have reached me for review are both on the openings. *Alekhine's Defence* by Vladimir Horowitz (Adam & Charles, Black, 256 pages, £6.95) is written by a grandmaster for masters and experts. Apart from the explanation of the symbols used to indicate whether a move is good, bad or indifferent, it contains no words and might well have been written by an amalphabetic. The cynic might well remark that this

Bravo, Signor! The British declarer finished the ♠Q. And luck!

On the surface, it appears a complete guess. Further consideration reveals that it is not. When the opposing spades are divided 3-3 it is indeed a complete toss up between the finesse of the ♠10 and the ♠Q. But when the spades are divided 4-2 we see that one choice is distinctly superior. Suppose that West has a doubleton honour. If he has 4Kx, the play of the ♠Q restricts the loss in the suit to one trick. Today any experienced international player would know the percentage play. It was truly unlucky to lose a 26-point swing because of an opponent's ignorance.

The next hand decided a critical match in the Shrieves trophy, one of America's two major knock-out events.

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

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He returned the ♠Q and when East followed with the ♠4 he lucked out. The ♠Q was lost to West's ♠K. The result was a suit was not divided 5-0, this line of play would guarantee three diamond tricks, regardless of the distribution.

In the open room the underdogs scrambled into the bad contract of 20. At IMP scoring it is reasonable to bid a grand slam if the odds are 17/13 in your favour, as compared with the 2/1 on required to make the contract a solid proposition. The rubber bridge, on this hand, the grand slam is approximately 2/1 against. As you can see, with the diamonds lying favourably, there was no difficulty in making 13 tricks.

The losers took their defeat with a good natured resignation. Only one thing puzzled them, which the declarer in the closed room explained. "I don't mind the play," he said, "but I don't think I played it correctly, but he didn't. He just bashed out the ♠A and took the finesse. If you have to play that suit for no loser, you must start with a small diamond in dummy's ♠1. Because of this possible distribution."

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

♠ A K 4 3  
♥ 7 6 5  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A K

If your first move is to cash the ♠A, you lose an unnecessary trick to East's ♠10. If East has the singleton ♠Q you cannot avoid losing a trick. I hope you will not find yourself in a grand slam with such a tenuous trump suit, but if you do, at least you will know how to play it.

All up to here as in the *Georgiadis-Geller* game that was played in the "second round" of this tournament. That game ended in a draw after 27 moves. 13. B-N2 KR ♠1: 14. B-Q1 B1; 15. B-B1 P ♠4.

Oddly enough, *Georgiadis* plays the move with which he secured the draw. *Georgiadis* to bring fresh life into the game. It is indeed logical to take advantage of White's slow K-side development to counter-attack in the centre.

A dangerous surrender of the centre, correct was 13. B-N2 followed by 14. Q-B2.

This is foolhardy. He should have completed his Kingside development with 14. B-N2, P-B3. O-O. Now *Georgiadis* plays in that wonderful dynamic style for which he was famous a quarter of a century ago.

Threatening to win the Queen by B-Q5. 23. K-B2 B-Q5 24. Q-K1 B-Q5 ch; and Black mates in two moves or if 25. K-B2 Q-B3 ch; 26. K-B1 B-B4 and White is helpless against the threat of B-R3 ch.



# Shoparound with Beryl Downing

## The old ceremonial to put everyone on their metal

Consumer protection at its most ancient and dignified was celebrated last week. No petty wrangling in the small claims court this, but the verdict of the 700th Trial of the Pyx in the lofty halls of the company of Goldsmiths.

Without the trial no consumer is safe, for who can be sure of anything if the coin of the realm is suspect? The serious business of testing samples of all coins for weight, size and purity takes place in February each year. The luncheon to celebrate the findings last week revealed a good deal more than the verdict.

The Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, admitted to a fondness for dressing-up — and very fetching he looked, too, in his knee-high black stockings and one bastion to add, full regalia. Moreover, Sir Geoffrey went on to bare the Treasury's soul by leaking the fact that, for his first two years in office, he was made to hire his tricorn hat, but this year he had been allowed to buy one.

Students of economics will immediately detect evidence of an easing of the country's cash flow problems, despite the fact that the national debt has presumably increased to the tune of £50 or so. The Queen's Remembrancer, Master John Ritchie, Senior Master of the Supreme Court, also contributed his customary witticisms, couched in the most elegant terms, like a director of



The Complete Oxford English Dictionary announcing the annual sales figures to his reps. He speculated this year on the disadvantages of being a woman and monarch when custom decrees that your head be shown dead on the coinage and you not able, like kings, to resort to this device of coverage to disguise the one's infirmities. Would it not be more flattering, he suggested, to show three-quarters face if you were otherwise unable to camouflage the one's infirmities? Or, in less distinguished parlance, if you cannot grow a beard to hide your double chin, try another angle.

The jury who are entrusted to examine the sample coins placed on the pyx, or box, are all goldsmiths, who are fifth in the league table of the livery companies.

Precedence in their case has nothing to do with seniority. The oldest company, but have always seemed to have more clout than the rest. In their case it may

have been financial supremacy, but clout is certainly the operative word, for precedence seven centuries ago was often determined by "clout".

At that time apprentices had nothing much to do of an evening after they had finished in their workshops and they used to gather in the streets shouting "my guild is better than yours" or the medieval equivalent of "Put the boot in, Ethelred."

Pitched battles would ensue, involving up to 500 youths, and the winning side achieved a higher place in the pecking order. When the Skinners, in sixth position and the Merchant Taylors, in seventh, came to blows, the result was a dead heat so the mayor of the time decreed that they were to change positions each year.

But he added that if the mayor in any year came from the company that at the time was lower in precedence, the order should change for his period of office and be restored the following year. This ruling created such confusion that it resulted in the expression, handed down through the centuries, of being "at sixes and sevens."

Those who enjoy tracing such verbal links with history might like to note that Selfridges are having an exhibition of livery companies from June 25 to August 28, which will include all the expressions which arose from the livery traditions and which, like the Pyx, are always with us.



Photographs by Peter Abrahams



## A stylish new look for fur

Furs in May may at first seem on the pessimistic side, but this is the time to think about having them cleaned and remodelled before storage. This quilted blouson in waterproofed silk may give you some ideas for turning an outmoded fur into something stylish.

Made by Delba Boutique of Milan, the blouson has detachable sleeves and can be worn as a reversible jacket. It has a fur collar lined with any fur or you can supply your own to be turned into the lining, which buttons out for easy cleaning.

The silk blouson, unlined, is available to order through Deafield Furs, Bruton Street, W1. It costs around £275 — fur extra.

Among other furriers who offer a remodelling and cleaning service and who say they are prepared to undertake any job, however small, are Murray Bennett Ltd, 19 South Molton Street, W1, telephone 01-629 2757. Charges for cleaning a mink jacket, for example, are from £11.50 — more, of course, if the skins are brittle or need repair. Advice is free.

## Puzzle in round

Introducing the DIY Insanity Kit — a spherical puzzle studded with coloured beads to be manipulated in the manner of the Rubik Cube, but with an extra dimension — this one rattles.

The sphere, called Orbit, has four unconnected tracks filled with beads in four colours — red, blue, yellow and green. The aim is to fill each track with beads of only one colour — done by turning the two hemispheres and clicking each bead along. And click they do, in all their 532 million million million combinations. And whoever worked out how must have been pretty dotty, too.

Once you have mastered the simpler version, you can make spirals and loops. A leaflet shows all the possibilities.

This diabolical British invention costs £3.99 (£1 p & p) from Hamleys, 200 Regent Street, London W1. I can tell you, I shall go into orbit if anyone ever brings another one within twinking distance.



## Shapes plucked from the air

On show for the first time this week is a collection of ceramic planters designed specially for air plants. For those who like the individuality of hand-thrown clay pots, but are unsuccessful at nurturing the conventional plants when you don't need soil. And she will, too, to commission, if you wish.

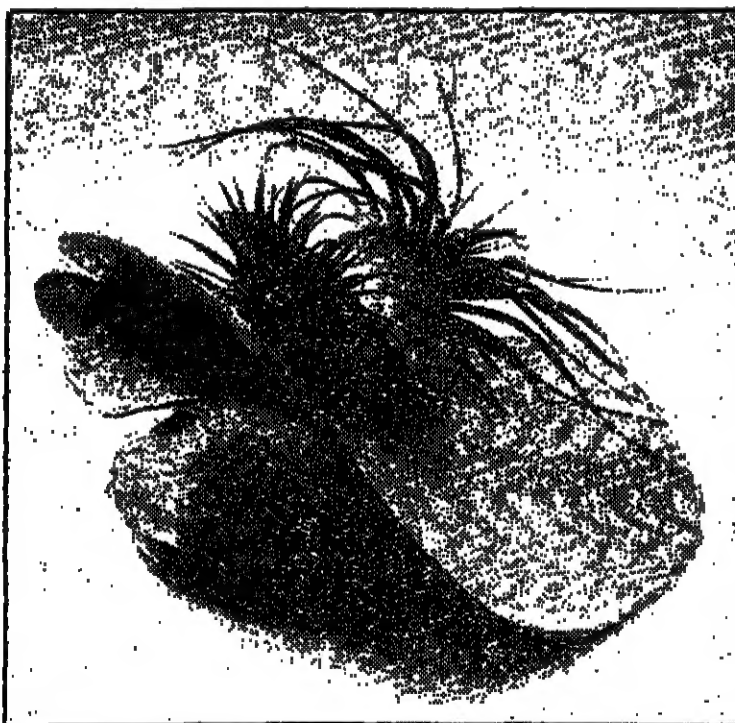
The planters are created by Beth Blick, who has specialised in plant containers for some time but has now discovered the exciting possibilities presented by the types of plants that draw their nutrients only from the air.

Unhindered by the need to provide a container for soil, she has invented a most original series of sculptural shapes in natural, earthy colours, each echoing or complementing the natural flow of the foliage.

"I am interested in the space

around the plants, rather than in pots to hold them," she says. There are about 40 different varieties of air plants, all with different shapes, so the possibilities are endless. You can create whole murals of plants when you don't need soil. And she will, too, to commission, if you wish.

On the planter illustrated, one plant is held in position by an almost invisible nylon cord, the other is simply placed in the fold of the pot. The only care necessary is an occasional spray with water. It costs £28.50 and is one of an exhibition of 44 air planters, each one different, at Hicals, Tottenham Court Road, W1 until June 12. Prices are £19 to £89 and there is a collection of small planters at £5.50. Beth Blick can be contacted for special commissions on 01-444 7078.



## For the real thing — join the club

It is hard cheese these days for those who really know their Quark from their Elbo. The hermetically sealed rubber sold in supermarkets and even the apparently genuine cow products sold in the local deli, have, I discovered this week, very little to do with real cheese. Most of us have been conditioned to forget what the genuine article tastes like.

I can now speak with authority because I tried a sample selection from the newly formed mail order cheese club launched by Paxton & Whitfield of Jermy Street, cheese specialists for more than two centuries.

The sampling was a revelation. Gruyere was not, after all, soap. Camembert made the farmhouse way does not come out like soap. English Blue Cheshire is not mousetrap with mould. Each cheese had been selected at the peak of condition — and the difference was remarkable. The Gruyere, for instance, is specially made and matured in Switzerland for eight months before Paxton & Whitfield will accept it — and each wheel has to be at least 5in deep.

The idea of the cheese club is to reintroduce real flavour to people who have the discriminating palate of the connoisseur, but live too far from Jermy Street to make their own selections.

Each member receives a monthly selection of five 12oz cheeses, or portions — one English, one blue and three foreign. With the cheese comes a newsletter and a set of coloured leaflets giving information on the history and manufacture of each.

The charge is £9 a month, but there is no annual membership fee and you are not committed to a delivery every four weeks. With each selection comes an order form and if you don't fancy the next flavour of the month you can wait as long as you like before ordering again. There are ten selections a year and twice a year members may choose to reorder their favourites.

More information from Paxton & Whitfield Cheese Club, 93 Jermy Street, London SW1Y 6JE, telephone 01-930 9892. Believe me, you will never serve pre-formed plastic with your ploughman's lunches again.

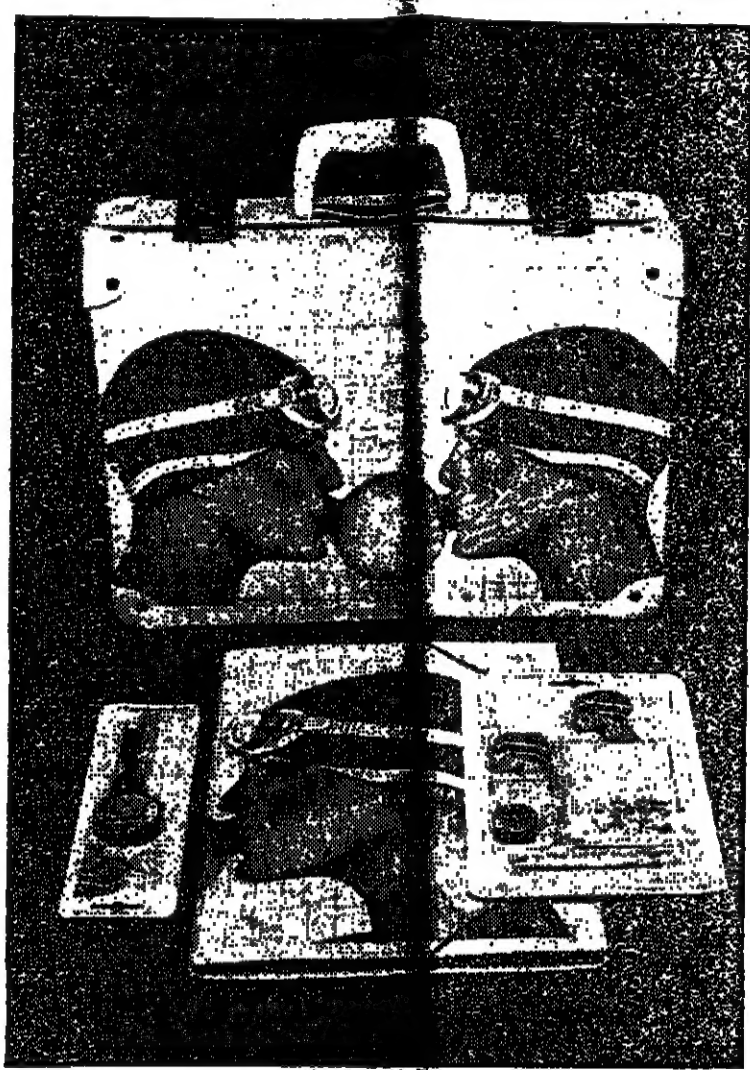
If you are looking for some rather special wine to match the quality of your cheese, look to New Bond Street, W1, will be selling more than 1,000 lots from rare private collections on June 2 at 10am, 2.30pm and 7pm. Included will be clarets from 1861 to 1975, an 1898 Chateau d'Yquem and five lots of the forbidden fruit — abstinence.

My gourmet weekend did not stop at cheese. Tesco sent me more than a taste of honey — four 1 lb jars of their own label selection, in fact. Pure Mexican and Pure Australian are both 75p, but a touch undistinguished for my taste, but Acacia at 87p, which is light and clear, and Pure Canadian at 90p, tasting like clover petals dipped in butter, are both delicious.

I also tried some of the interesting and unusual fresh vegetables from Vinegar Joe's, a new up-and-up market supermarket in Hampstead. The aim of owner Martin Dyer is to introduce customers to a range of foodstuffs they might not have met before and he has special deliveries every week direct from Runks market in Paris.

This week he had fresh basil from the South of France, red lettuce, inch long Japanese arabisches, pleurotes — the French mushrooms that taste like fillet steak — tender baby spinach (£2.20 lb, but 60p's worth serves two as there is no waste).

There will be different seasonal selections each week, for, as Martin Dyer says, there is no point in importing mint once you can get it in your own back garden. Best time to go to Vinegar Joe's is Thursday evening, or Friday morning if the customs have held up deliveries. The address is 68-69 Hampstead High Street, NW3.



Attache case with a bold new fashion look has a selection of stationery to match — all in bubble gum pink on white. Case £16.30 (no mail order), portfolio £2.60 (50p p&p), notebook £1.31 (21p p&p), memo set £1.73 (26p p&p). All from The Treehouse, 237 Kensington High Street, W8, and Treehouse in the Garden, 275 Camden High Street, NW1 (open Sundays, closed Mondays).



## The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole Brunch and onwards

Over easy. Sunny side up. Short stacks and hash browns. The language of breakfast is an intriguing introduction to the mysteries of the American way of life. One such puzzle is the topsy-turvy truth that the best breakfasts arrive in a flash in greasy spoon diners, and the worst, slowly in large hotels. In this area short-order cooks have got food, and beverage managers licked.

Bacon and eggs are the basis too of that other splendid American institution, Sunday brunch. Two of this week's recipes are from an American friend who rates jogging, or sneaking back to bed for another snooze higher than juggling frying pans on a Sunday morning. She bakes brunch.

The third dish, spaghetti alla carbonara, is of course Italian. This is one of the ways bacon and eggs are eaten in Italy and the recipe does not include cream as it sometimes does in Anglo-Italian restaurants. The bacon should ideally be pancetta, an unsmoked variety which looks rather like a giant salami. It is often found in Italian grocers, but English bacon, smoked or unsmoked to taste, is an acceptable substitute.

All these dishes are equally at home on a lunch or supper table and useful standbys when there are unplanned-for mouths to feed.

Ham and cheese soufflé Serves four

8 slices crustless white bread  
4 slices cooked ham

4 slices Cheddar cheese  
3 large eggs  
¼ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon dry mustard  
300 ml (½ pint) milk

Make four unbuttered sandwiches with the bread, ham and cheese. Lay them in one layer in a lightly buttered oven-proof dish. Beat the eggs with the salt, mustard and milk and pour this custard over the sandwiches.

Bake the dish, uncovered, in a pre-heated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about an hour, or until the custard is puffed and firm. Serve immediately.

Cheese and egg bake Serves four

110g (4½ oz) grated Cheddar cheese

4 large eggs  
4 tablespoons single cream or milk  
Cinnamon, salt and pepper to taste

Sprinkle half the cheese over the base of a buttered oven-proof dish. Make four shallow depressions in the cheese and break an egg into each dip. Sprinkle the remaining cheese and the milk over the eggs and season them lightly with ground cinnamon, salt and pepper.

Bake the dish, uncovered, in a pre-heated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 20 to 25 minutes, or until the eggs are set as you like them.

Serve on its own, on slices of hot buttered toast, or best of all, on split and toasted muffins topped with thinly sliced, lean gammon steaks.

Spaghetti alla carbonara Serves four to six

225 g (8 oz) pancetta or streaky bacon in one thick slice  
4 cloves garlic, peeled  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
30 g (1 oz) butter  
4 tablespoons dry white wine  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
450 g (1 lb) spaghetti  
3 large eggs  
85 g (3 oz) freshly grated Parmesan cheese  
3 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

Chop the pancetta or bacon into sticks or dice and bruise the garlic cloves with the flat of a knife. Heat the oil and butter together in a small saucepan and add the pancetta or bacon and garlic. Cook them together until both are golden, and add the wine. Boil until the wine is well-reduced, then discard the garlic. Keep warm.

Cook the spaghetti, uncovered, in plenty of boiling salted water and drain it as soon as it is tender but still has a little bite in the middle of each strand.

Meanwhile, break the eggs into a warmed serving bowl. Add the cheese and parsley and a generous sprinkling of black pepper. Beat lightly together and toss it in the egg mixture until it is well coated. Add the pancetta or bacon with its fat and toss the spaghetti again to combine the ingredients.

Serve immediately.

Still in my money saving vein may I suggest ways of filling our gardens with biennials and perennials at low cost — always provided we have the patience to wait one, or two years for our flowers to bloom. I am thinking about hardy border flowers from seed. Later I will look at rock garden plants which may be raised from seed or propagated easily by cuttings.

This is the time to sow the orange or yellow Siberian wallflowers, varieties of *Cheiranthus allionii* which, as they always do, have come through the bitter winter unscathed. The ordinary wallflowers should be sown now too, and there is a new dwarf variety "Caroline Bieder" in the Hurd Garden Prize range. Wallflowers sown now and lined out when large enough, fed and watered will provide large bushy plants for setting out in the autumn.

So too with foxgloves, myosotis, sweet williams, Canterbury bells, daisies (Bellis perennis, varieties) and Iceland poppies. Sown soon in boxes of seed compost, in a cold frame or under some cloches they may be pricked off and grown on until they are ready to plant in the autumn.

Look in catalogues and indeed in the racks of seed in garden centres for *F. hybrid* — they are always worth the extra money. I make no excuse for enthusing about the new *F. pascuensis*, "Azure Blue", "Sunny Boy" and "Sunny Gold" — yellow, "Imperial Light Blue" and "Imperial Yellow" — "Indian Boy" rich red and the several *F.* mixtures available.

We raised a good number last year and now we are

reaping the benefit. The plants will flower for many weeks. All through the winter we have had some pansies in bloom — some even reappeared quite cheerfully in flower after the snows melted.

The genus *Campanula* is really remarkable for the number of fine garden plants it has given us. Those suitable for the rock garden I hope to deal with another day when I offer ideas for raising rock garden plants from seed.

But I would like to mention here both the blue and white forms of the chimney bellflower, *Campanula pyramidalis*, as its name suggests it makes a shapely plant about three to four feet high or even more. It is also a splendid plant to grow in a large pot or tub to flower in a cold greenhouse, sun lounge, or to grow outside and bring into the hall or a large room just as it comes into flower. I first saw it, in full flower, in three plants in large pots or small tubs lining the entrance hall to some chateau in Touraine when I went on a school tour of France.

They were selling seeds of it at the souvenir stall and I spent some of my precious francs on a packet. Father, I remember, was not very impressed by my gift, as his house in Hyde Park did not have a hall big enough to display a tubful of this handsome species. We have a sun lounge however and have planted up several large pots with the idea of bringing

## Gardening/Roy Hay Planting profitably

them indoors towards the end of the year.

The modern varieties of biennial flowers may be counted upon to come very true and even from seed. So too will some perennial flowers, but with others the seedlings may show considerable variation. It is not generally realized that vast numbers of perennial flowers sold in small pots or containers in garden centres have been raised from seed so that there may well be variation in colour, size of flower, or height and habit of plants.

This does not matter very much if we raise these perennials from seed. If out of a batch we decide to discard some of the less desirable seedling forms this is no great loss and one can then proceed, in time, to propagate the better forms by division or cuttings, whichever vegetative means is appropriate.

Of course, so many people are in a great hurry these days and are prepared to spend between 50 and 100p for a small perennial plant. If

they have patience they may raise quite a lot of plants from a packet of seed costing around a few pence according to the variety.

This is an area where cooperation between several friends pays off handsomely. If they club together and buy a packet of say a dozen or even more different perennial seeds and share out the seedlings, in a couple of years they can have some really colourful beds and borders.

The nearer these perennials are to the original species, the less likely they are to show wide variations in the progeny — *Lycnis*

*chalcidica* is perhaps the most vivid scarlet herbaceous plant; *Statice dumosa* and *S. latifolia*; the everlasting sweet varieties of *Lathyrus latifolius* are a mixture of red, rose or white flowers are fine value; the balloon flower, the blue *Platycodon grandiflorum* "Mariesii"; the Chinese Lanterns, *Physalis* (franchetii), *Incarvillea delavayi*, *Dicentra fraxinella*, newly opened buds; and *Malva alcea fastigata* all these breed very true from seed.

Modern strains of the following may be relied upon to give a good percentage of excellent seedlings: lupins, delphiniums both tall and dwarf, *Scabiosa caucasica* varieties, coreopsis (not to be confused with the annual varieties), *Campanula medium*, *monarda*, *kniphofia* (red hot poker) and penstemons.

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# The Suez parallels that could swamp Mrs Thatcher

by David Carlton

"There are always weak sisters in any crisis and sometimes they will be found among those who will be toughest at the start of the journey." In this one sentence in his memoirs, Anthony Eden revealed the extent of his bitterness at the conduct of some of his contemporaries during the Suez affair.

Without doubt he felt particular contempt for Hugh Gaitskell, who at the time of Colonel Nasser's seizure of the Canal had reacted with even more rhetorical venom than any Government minister. "It is all very familiar", he declared in Parliament. "It is exactly the same that we encountered from Mussolini and Hitler in those years before the war."

But as soon as it had become apparent that the Government was preparing in the last resort to use force, Gaitskell began to emphasize the need to do nothing without the sanction of the United Nations. Hence within a few weeks of Nasser's coup — long before any collusion with Israel had begun — the tone of the Opposition's questions to the Government had entirely ceased to have a bipartisan flavour. A despairing Eden said to Iverach McDonald of *The Times*: "Poor country, how can we do anything when divisions are pressed so hard?"

As Mrs Thatcher listens to the present Leader of the Opposition she might reflect on how history is repeating itself. Michael Foot's initial reaction was robust in the extreme. But having played a full part in arousing an irresistible public appetite for risky military action, he is now slithering towards the Peace Party. Meanwhile Denis Healey has taken to asking awkward Parliamentary questions clearly intended to undermine public confidence in Her Majesty's minister and which have no doubt been noted

with appreciation in Buenos Aires. "Poor country, how can we do anything when divisions are pressed so hard?"

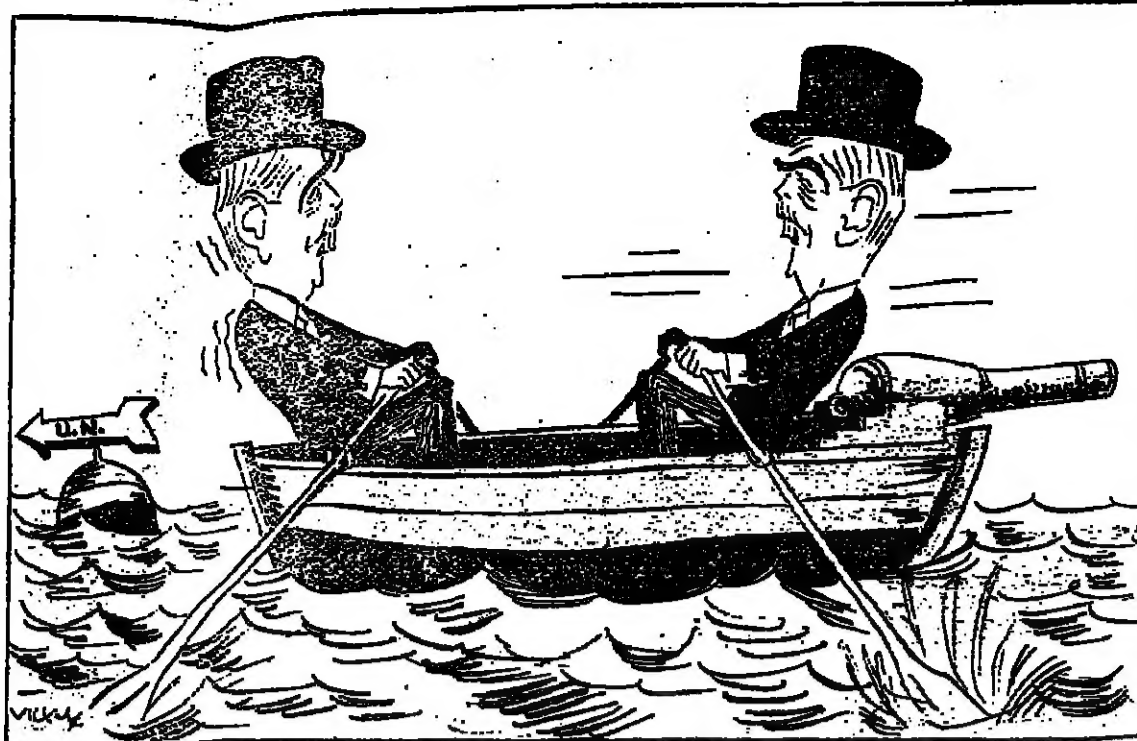
Despite these and other obvious distinctions, the parallels with Suez at this juncture seem quite as striking as the differences. For example, neither crisis could be settled rapidly. Military unpreparedness meant that in each case a long fuse had to be lit.

This in turn was bound to create opportunities for leading actors, at home and abroad, to modify their initial positions. The support of allies tends to erode; the attitude of the media and of public opinion may undergo considerable fluctuations; political supporters and opponents of the Prime Minister have plenty of time to discover unexpected policy refinements, possibly leading them to new alliances of convenience.

For any Prime Minister, prolonged crises of this type must greatly increase that sense of loneliness and vulnerability which goes with the post at the best of times. The inevitable stress and anxiety, combined with the endless flow of telegrams and meetings, is almost bound to undermine the Prime Minister's capacity to avoid mistakes that will seem obvious in retrospect.

Another parallel between 1956 and 1957 is the timidity with which the military response has been approached. Consider Mrs Thatcher's unwillingness to issue a formal ultimatum or to declare war. Is there not a certain pliancy in her decision to follow in this respect the example of Eden rather than that of Neville Chamberlain?

The Iron Lady, in contrast to the Man of Munich, has accordingly been seen floundering when questioned whether or not pris-



How Vicky saw the Eden dilemma — a Daily Mirror cartoon of August 17, 1956

oners are prisoners-of-war. Again, like Eden, Mrs Thatcher has decreed that minimum force should be used and that attacks on the aggressor's heartland should be avoided. Those who wage quasi-wars rather than all-out wars should not be surprised if they end up with quasi-victories or even quasi-defeats.

But in 1956 no less than in 1957 there may be limits to what can be attempted in circumstances in which United States interests are to say the least, not entirely identical with those of Great Britain.

Another parallel between Mrs Thatcher and Eden is their willingness to contemplate and

even have discussions about a negotiated settlement involving something other than the restoration of the status quo ante.

In 1956 Lord Hankey, the former Secretary to the Cabinet, and a man of vast experience, was bitterly critical of Eden's decision not to demand the reinstatement of the rights of the Suez Canal Company. When, instead of keeping matters simple, Eden called for the internationalization of the Canal he opened the door to interminable negotiations involving both the US and the UN.

This was of inestimable value to Nasser, who desperately needed time both to reach the onset of

winter and to allow indignation about his coup to wane. The comparison with the present slithering towards talks about UN trusteeship for the Falklands is all too obvious.

I have emphasized that the present crisis, like that of 1956, has become in part a domestic political contest. The opportunity of the Opposition is of course transparent. But there may be another dimension to the domestic aspect of the crisis. If Eden's experience is any guide, Mrs Thatcher may well be having to face, behind closed doors, the opportunity of colleagues.

In Eden's case, trouble within his own Cabinet room reached

serious proportions when he produced a plan for, in effect, secretly inciting Israel to attack Egypt, thereby enabling the British and the French to seize the Canal on the pretext of separating the combatants.

He had to face opposition from two divergent quarters. First, Walter Monckton, the Minister of Defence, made clear his disapproval of the use of any kind of force. Then R. A. Butler opened that so obvious a means of tackling Nasser would be risky; instead he unexpectedly and for the first time in the crisis called for a straightforward assault aiming openly at recovering British property.

Though Eden's devious plan was approved, neither Monckton nor Butler resigned from the Cabinet. Instead they bided their time, being in a position if anything went wrong, to execute a pincer assault on the Prime Minister from diametrically opposite positions.

Meanwhile Monckton sought to inform the American Ambassador, Winthrop Aldrich, that he considered the forthcoming move would be a "great blunder". This hint to the Americans as to what was afoot was clearly an act of utter treachery to his own Prime Minister.

Eden's troubles with his colleagues came to a head on November 6, 1956, by which date British troops had already occupied a part of the Canal zone. Harold Macmillan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose bellicosity had been, in Eden's words, "beyond description", suddenly demanded a ceasefire because of speculation against sterling.

And other colleagues, doubtless including Monckton and Butler from their mutually exclusive standpoints, sharply

joined in the clamour for a step that was bound to leave Eden's venture patently in ruins. Facing simultaneous pressure from President Eisenhower, Eden probably had no alternative but to yield.

Nor did Eden's troubles end with the ceasefire. For in the ensuing weeks Eisenhower set out to humiliate him. The President did not lack friends in the British Cabinet. Ambassador Aldrich later recorded in a note, now preserved at Princeton University:

"...the President just went off the deep end. He wouldn't have anything further to do with Eden at all. He wouldn't even communicate with him... The problem was solved in a manner which never has been made public. I think now, although perhaps some people suspected it at the time, Salisbury and Rab Butler and Harold Macmillan were willing to discuss with me the situation which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain and I became the channel of communication between them and Washington... The meetings were confidential because it became necessary to by-pass the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary."

Eden duly resigned early in 1957, ostensibly on grounds of health. He thus had ample justification for making the comment with which this article opens. Colleagues even more than the Opposition were deserving of his strictures. Mrs Thatcher may need both luck and a cool head if she is to avoid history's repeating itself.

David Carlton is the author of *Anthony Eden: A Biography*, published last year.

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## Why Mitterrand is no Harold Wilson

As English and French politicians and academics meet in Edinburgh this weekend, R W Johnson measures the new Socialist government against the English Labour government of 1964.

When Francois Mitterrand swept to power at the head of the French Socialists a year ago there was an eerie similarity between the situation in which his administration found itself and that of the Wilson Government in Britain in 1964. In both cases the left's long absence from power (13 years in the British case, 25 in the French) meant that there was an almost explosive weight of hope and expectation backed up behind the Government as it arrived, triumphantly and at last, in power.

The dangers of anti-climax in such a situation are not just psychological but political: in Britain we are still living today in the backwash of the disastrous disappointment of the 1964-70 Government, as the fragments of a whole radical generation wars over its broken hopes.

Mitterrand, like Wilson, had many political debts to pay off. To head his Government he appointed Pierre Mauroy, very much a French Jim Callaghan: avuncular, reassuring, and lacking in either financial judgment or technical expertise. The Socialist's young Turk, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, got the Ministry of Technology, just as Tony Benn had in 1964.

The President's most serious long-term rival, Michel Rocard, was isolated in a relatively minor ministry, just as his British equivalent, Roy Jenkins, had been under Wilson. Like the 1964 Labour Government, the

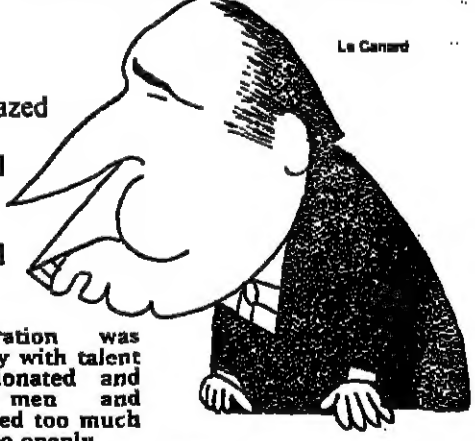
they were astonished by the realization that Mitterrand, long regarded as a scheming old fox, was intent on doing exactly what he had said he would do.

A year on, the Government is in trouble. Mitterrand has — again in contrast to Wilson — left Mauroy and his ministers a pretty free hand, the results have often been chaotic. Almost alone the communist ministers have been loyal, circumspect and kept their heads down. But the Government is not pulling together as a coherent team and Mauroy's increasingly maladroit performance suggests that his Prime Ministerial days may be numbered.

Over this somewhat confused scene Mitterrand presides in almost regal style. Even the occasionally acid remarks he drops as his ministers' faux pas have only reinforced his image of calm serenity. He is seen now, far more than he was a year ago, as a true man of principle. Ironically, although he has done more for French Socialists than any man alive, he is regarded as a president above party to a degree only exceeded by de Gaulle.

Probably it won't last. Perhaps the key moment in the last year was when Mitterrand intervened personally to overrule Mauroy and insist, under strong communist pressure that the reduction in the working week to 39 hours must be

Mitterrand The French were simply dazed at the extent of the peaceful revolution for which they had voted



La Gazette

new administration was bursting not only with talent but with opinionated and inexperienced men and women who talked too much and quarrelled too openly.

Above all, Mitterrand's administration, like Wilson's, was faced by the immediate challenge of an over-valued currency under acute pressure.

Mitterrand faced this challenge with a grit and determination that Wilson never showed. Despite the visible unhappiness of his finance minister, Delors, he fulfilled his pledge to take communists into the Government. The currency was held over the summer until a well-managed devaluation could be staged in the autumn. The television networks were purged of their Giscardian toadies. The minimum wage, pensions and social security benefits were all increased.

When the Minister of Justice prevaricated over dismantling France's authoritarian edifice of national security laws, he was promptly fired and replaced with the country's leading civil rights lawyer. The nationalization of a whole third of French industry and all the banks was resumed through despite fiercest parliamentary and judicial obstruction.

The shock was considerable. Partly, the French were simply dazed at the extent of the peaceful revolution for which they had voted; partly,

made with no reduction in pay.

The fact that the French record on growth and employment is so much better than either Thatcher's or Reagan's will not of itself be enough if unemployment goes on rising. Before long Act One must end, probably in a major Government reshuffle. After that Mitterrand will have to shoulder his share of the blame, too.

To date, though, it has been an astonishing performance. Mitterrand is still not seen as a partisan socialist, but more as a determined and principled republican whose creed incidentally includes the socialist programme. The fact that he is grandly unconcerned about re-election (he will be too old anyway for that) helps strengthen his image of Gaullian *haueteur*. He is determined, rather, to stamp his mark indelibly on France for generations to come. His Government's "state of grace" is over, but his own endures. It would still take a bold man to say that Mitterrand will not add his name to the pantheon of Gambetta, Ferry, Clemenceau and de Gaulle.

R W Johnson teaches politics at Magdalen College, Oxford

## Graham Sutherland: portraits of the artist down the years



## Sutherland Life with a difficult genius

On the eve of the first major retrospective exhibition of Graham Sutherland's pictures for almost 20 years, the painter's biographer, Roger Berthoud, describes the problems of his search for a portrait of the man and his work.

Few relationships can be more taxing than that between a biographer and his subject, be the latter alive or dead. At the height of my involvement with Graham Sutherland, it became almost obsessive. I thought of little other than him and his work, dreamed about them, and kept coming across Sutherlandish trees and objects on my daily walks across Hampstead Heath.

My mouth watered as I pored over some of the more memorable meals he had eaten on the French Riviera, carefully noted in the engagement diaries which his widow Kathleen had lent me. I pulled my hair in exasperated affection at another example of his capacity to be his own worst enemy. With his name so often on my lips, he seemed to become part of our household.

Only occasionally was I really put off by his behaviour: to write the biography of a subject one grows to dislike must be a distressing experience, given the intensity of the involvement. How my relationship with the man himself would have evolved had he not died halfway through my researches is a matter for conjecture.

Some of the marginalia of our first encounter may give a flavour of the man. It was in 1961, at his home in Trotscliffe, Kent. I was working on the Londoner's Diary of the *Evening Standard*, and this was to be my first feature-length interview. The occasion was the imminent publication by Lund, Humphries of what remains the most penetrating study of his work, by his redoubtable friend and protagonist of those years, Douglas Cooper.

Perhaps, given my inexperience, it was a slightly tense occasion. How else indeed to explain why Kathleen wrote — as we subsequently discovered to our amusement — in her diary that day: "Filly article by Berthoud (sic). V. hostile and unpleasant." As for the following day, it bore the entry: "Filly article by Berthoud" (in *The Observer*). Yet there, 20 years later, was Berthoud writing the authorized biography and Alan Bowness presiding, as director of the Tate Gallery, over the largest retrospective exhibition of Graham's work.

Doubtless I had been nervously, but not humiliated rather by the Sutherland charm, to which relatively few people — mainly women — were immune.

Typically, and no doubt for a variety of reasons, he sent me a telegram of congratulations when my flatting article appeared. Henry Moore, I recall, was noticeably cool about it when I bumped into him at the chess counter of Holland & Barrett's shortly afterwards in Bishop's Stortford.

I met Sutherland occasionally thereafter, once at Willie Maughan's Villa Mauresque at Cap Ferrat (or Cap Ferret, as the first proof of my book nicely had it), and sometimes had to telephone him: his patron and friend Lord Beaverbrook's proprietor, liked him to be well covered.

Kathleen, the beautiful Cerberus, was not always easy to get past. Then, after a six-year spell as a *Times* foreign correspondent, I interviewed him again in the summer of 1978, in the Pembrokeshire whose power he inspired him he had rediscovered in 1967.

"It's one of the reassuring things in life how little Roger has changed", I remembered — nay, treasured — him saying to Kathleen shortly after he had with typical courtesy, met me in his overpowered Jaguar at Haverfordwest railway station. He also, increasingly handsome up to the age of 60, had aged somewhat, and needed a stick to support an arthritic knee.

At some stage of a longish day together, I commented on the apparent lack of a biography on him. True, he replied (yet odd, his voice implied). I recalled the implicit encouragement when the prolonged suspension of

*The Times* a few months later finally remitted the last excuse for not confronting my potential mediocrity as an author.

With typical initial enthusiasm, he readily agreed to be my first biographical subject; and we discussed "your project" as he tactfully called it, over lunch at the Connaught Hotel, by then his habitual London resting place.

This is the life, I thought, toying with a *coulbiac de saumon*, and envisaging perhaps 24 hours of taped interviews with him, topped up with a few dozen with his closer friends and associates. Conversation with him was always a delight: he took keen interest in public affairs, kept in touch with the art world, had a quick, often feline wit, and a flattering capacity to listen and pounce on a good idea, thus combining good manners and intelligence.

He warned me that he tended to be overcommitted and must give priority to his work. But all seemed to start well. He gave me a short list of friends I might usefully talk to. Yet when I went to Wales again in the summer of 1979, for our first full working encounter (he went there twice a year from his main home, above Menton, near France's Italian border), his mood seemed clouded. He was, he eventually admitted, having doubts about the book. Impressionable as ever, he had been, nobbled by a friend I had interviewed, who had passed on some of my questions. He was worried by their trend, and it took many reassurances about my seriousness before the sun of his charm shone again.

Later he showed me one of his favourite estuaries, and then we settled down in his hotel in Milford Haven for a talk. I produced my Japanese

cassette recorder. "You don't do good shorthand", he asked wistfully, and I felt undermined again. Yet he spoke well and frankly about his somewhat unhappy childhood, hitherto an unknown part of his life and doubtless the key to his seminal insecurities.

He was thoroughly friendly, if initially a bit nervous, when we met a few weeks later in Kent for another interview; and a session at the Connaught that autumn went just about ideally, even if he missed a quip of which I was proud. He had observed that his pre-marriage conversion to Roman Catholicism was not at the hands of Jesuits, though he had known plenty of them; he observed wryly, persuade one that black was white. "Rather undervaluing for a painter", I commented, but he seemed not to hear.

When he was back in Menton, we exchanged long questions and answers, letters, and I looked forward to a visit there in the spring. But he was tiring increasingly quickly, and losing too much weight. It seemed to be a liver problem. In early February 1980 he was taken from Wales to the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead, just down the road from my home. So near, yet so far: he saw only Kathleen and a handful of intimates. It was horrible to think of him suffering there, but cancer did its work swiftly, and ten days later he was dead.

Strong men, including his dealer, wept at his passing, for he inspired a rare amount of affection.

With my central witness gone — we had got systematically only to his early manhood — my researches took on a different character.

It was during the writing and rewriting that my sense of living with him became most intense, and I was amazed how much became clear when seemingly unrelated products of my research were put together. Far from being thrilled or relieved when I delivered on schedule, I felt rather bereft, like a parent who has handed over a lovable but difficult child to foster parents who may not appreciate it. But, happily, my publishers seemed genuinely delighted, and I like to feel that even the perfectionist Sutherland would have smiled on the design, at least, of the final product.

Roger Berthoud is the author of *Graham Sutherland: A Biography* published this week by Faber and Faber. The exhibition opens at the Tate Gallery on Wednesday.

## Goffrey Smith

## One fight the SDP can't lose

It now seems clear that Dr David Owen, not Mrs Shirley Williams, will stand against Mr Roy Jenkins for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party. At a meeting between the two of them on Tuesday evening an informal understanding was reached that Mrs Williams would stand as Dr Owen's favourite. The assumption held good when they talked again on Thursday. But it has now been decided not to make any public statement at this moment when the Falklands crisis may be coming to a critical point.

It might appear unseemly to be making a personal bid for power at such a time. It might also exacerbate the resentment that already exists within the party at the prospect of a contest.

For some time it has been taken for granted that Mr Jenkins is the favourite to become the Social Democrats' first parliamentary leader. It even seemed possible that he might be elected unopposed. But now it was announced at a meeting on Wednesday that the party had voted for the election to be conducted among all SDP members, it was certain that there would be a contest. The question was simply whether Mr Jenkins would be opposed by Dr Owen or by Mrs Williams.

Either of them would be able to secure the five endorsements from their parliamentary colleagues that are necessary for a candidate to stand at all. Dr Owen would probably be able to command rather more support than Mrs Williams in the parliamentary party.

What must matter rather more to Dr Owen is that he has won plaudits on all sides for his performance during the Falklands crisis. As the SDP spokesman he has displayed the grasp of a former Foreign Secretary and the personal charm to measure up to the event.

Perhaps the comparison that is widely made with Mr Jenkins's semi-failure may be unfair. Mr Jenkins is not the party's foreign affairs spokesman in Parliament, and he may have been too busy to devote his energies to the campaign.

It is not an entirely satisfying explanation. The delicacy of protocol should not be the first consideration for a political leader in a crisis, and when Mr Jenkins has spoken he has been less impressive than usual.

Dr Owen has grown in stature, not only absolutely, but in relation to Mr Jenkins, in the course of the Falklands trauma.

Even so, many of his own supporters do not believe that Dr Owen has the serious character of winning the leadership. Before the Falklands crisis, it was generally assumed that he would win fewer votes than Mrs Williams would be able to secure among the mass membership, and that may still be true. His stock has risen, but he remains the outsider. Why then is he bothering to stand?

The feeling that the party expects a leadership contest, and that it will benefit from the excitement engendered by the struggle, is genuine. But it is not the only, or even the principal, reason why Dr Owen will be entering the lists. More important is the belief that he stands for a different conception of

Social Democracy; that he would lead the party in a different direction and that, even if he cannot win, he may force Mr Jenkins to make certain commitments under the pressure of the race.

The difference between them cannot so easily be pinned to specific policies. It is more a matter of style, tone and tactics. Mr Jenkins is thought to be rather more cautious, more wary of committing himself and the party to particular policies — though one must add that nobody has poured more scorn on the foolishness of programmatic politics than Dr Owen. Above all, Mr Jenkins is believed to represent the idea of the SDP as a centrist party, standing for the least common denominator of the party's various strands.

It follows that Mr Jenkins is more eager to collaborate enthusiastically with the Conservatives than Dr Owen. Owen lacks upon cooperation with them essentially as a tactical necessity for the moment. A marriage of convenience perhaps; more likely a temporary liaison, with advantage but no passion. Those Social Democrats who want to keep their distance from the Liberals will be right to vote for Dr Owen.

He does not get on so well with Mr David Steel, and there would then be considerable difficulties in determining which of them should lead the Alliance. The idea of this person — in other words, Mr Jenkins — leading the Alliance without leading either of the parties in it has not met with favour.

The problem would not arise if Mr Jenkins were elected leader of the SDP. He gets on well with Mr Steel; he believes in close, and probably still closer, collaboration between the two parties, and at one stage might even have joined the Liberals; and, as an older man, could lead the Alliance without damping Mr Steel's hopes. It would, indeed, suit Mr Steel best to work as deputy to Mr Jenkins with the expectation of the succession.

The Jenkins forces are no doubt going out to find that they will have to fight for a position that after Hillhead they had believed to be rightfully his. Mr Jenkins has more experience of politics and government than any other possible candidate, and it seemed after his by-election victory that he would be generally accepted as the natural leader. Mrs Williams even spoke of him in such terms on television at that time. Indeed, from last summer she had been saying to her closest friends and colleagues that he would be the best person to lead the party.

There is also the fear that a contest, particularly one that emphasizes conflicting ideologies, may split the party. Whether this fear proves to be justified will depend upon the nature of the campaign.

A contest is now not only inevitable but desirable. Only the party would feel cheated if it were not given a choice. The SDP could benefit, especially after its disappointing performance in the local elections, from the public attention that an election for office always attracts.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## ONE MORE YEAR

Negotiations on reducing Britain's payment to the European Community have been going so badly that the Government probably has no option but to try to negotiate for a one year holding arrangement with a promise to try again next year. If the figures are right such an arrangement could be good for Britain but it will be bad for the Community. It will mean that the whole messy wrangle will start again in 1983, just in time to get embroiled in the next general election. Constant argument over who should pay the bill is no way to make the Community a force for progress.

Britain has been looking for a relatively long term agreement on the Budget question with guarantees of extra payments if things go wrong. The other Community countries have been offering a shorter period (three years instead of five) with a fixed scale of payments. They have also been offering less money than Britain wants, so that this year the United Kingdom would make a net contribution of around £500m. This is not good enough, even as a temporary agreement.

There is no reason why Britain, one of the poorest Community countries, should be the biggest payer. If the government agrees to an unfair arrangement this year it will rule out any chance of doing better in later years. That is not acceptable and the other members of the EEC should show their recognition of the size of their offer. If they do not do so, the government would have no choice but to press on with its demands at the cost of great disruption to the Community.

That cost could be very great. Britain has been delaying agreement on a new round of farm price increases in an attempt to put pressure on other Community countries to increase their offer on our Budget contribution. That tactic shows little sign of having been successful, but it has caused great problems for the Community as a whole. It is in everyone's interest to come up with a settlement which allows the problem to be solved.

The natural government preoccupation with the crisis over the Falklands means that now is a bad time for the UK to try to come up with proposals which deal with the Community's long-term budgetary problem. But that problem has to be solved.

The present system has two main defects. The first is that too high a proportion of Community revenue is raised through levies on imports of food. This is bound to put a country such as Britain, which is not self-sufficient, at a disadvantage. Although the United Kingdom has switched its sources of supply to some extent it is still bound to be a significant net importer from the rest of the world, which means that its gross contribution to the Community's funds will be large. The second defect in the current system is that the Community spends too much money on agriculture and not enough on other things. This imbalance in spending hits Britain hardest because we have a smaller farming population; but it is a problem for the Community as a whole, which has long been recognized as such.

Recognising a problem is not the same thing as solving

it and the Community's efforts so far have been less than half-hearted. This year's farm price settlement, with increases of more than 10 per cent will make matters worse. The Community needs to carry out a thoroughgoing reform of its activities and financing going far beyond the specific problem of Britain's contribution.

The question which the Government has had to face is whether this is the time when long term reform can be carried through. Most of the factors point against it. The United Kingdom needs the support of its European partners over the Falklands affair. Although they are unlikely to desert us simply because of a disagreement over farm prices, a major row over European finance now would weaken the unity which has been achieved.

Nor do the circumstances within the Community suggest that long-term reform is ripe. Little progress has been made on reforming the structure of Community spending. There is, as yet, no consensus that the system of finance should contain what amounts to a safety net to prevent a country such as Britain facing unexpected increases in its bills from the Community.

The United Kingdom would thus be right to agree on a one-year arrangement, accept agreement on farm price increases (though reluctantly) and work constructively to reach a better solution next year. The two conditions which the Government should insist on being met are that this year's rebate be more than the £450m offered and that a new agreement be negotiated next year.

## PANORAMA'S BLIND SPOT

When the presenter of a television programme joins the attack upon it, it is evident that this is not a simple battle between broadcasters and politicians. It is important that this should be appreciated, because otherwise those who were unhappy at last Monday's *Panorama* might conclude that this justified the more general hue and cry over the BBC's coverage of the crisis. In his courageous letter, which was published on this page yesterday, Mr Robert Kee made it clear that he was criticising the programme not because the minority view was heard on it — he expressly approved of that — nor because it gave offence to politicians, but because he believed it had failings in broadcasting terms.

The purpose of the programme — as explained by its editor, Mr George Carey, in another letter — was to examine the minority view and the reasoning behind it. So four backbenchers, two Tories and two Labour, all of them critical of Government policy, were interviewed; as was the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Cecil Parkinson, whose conversation with Mr Kee concluded the programme.

It is a familiar television technique to build up in the first part of a programme a case which the principal interviewees is then invited to answer. This did not work on this occasion for two reasons. Most of the specific assertions of the critics were not subjected to sufficient scrutiny; and the juxtaposition of these sharply

contrasting views was liable to give the casual viewer a misleading impression of the balance of parliamentary opinion.

It is true that it was stated that the critics were a minority. But the impact on the viewer who is not well informed on the range of parliamentary opinion has to be considered. He could well conclude as he saw one backbencher after another, from different parties, putting the case against the Government — with no backbencher setting out the other point of view — that ministers were pursuing their policy in the face of a generally sceptical, if not openly hostile, House of Commons.

It is evident that a good many people felt that this was the message conveyed by the programme. This was not what the programme-makers themselves intended. It was not what the programme actually said. But, as everyone knows, the general impression created by a television programme is critical. The objection to it in this instance is not that it is misleading in this way at such a time was bound to cause much offence.

The impression could have been avoided by including a mainstream Conservative backbencher and a Labour supporter of his own front bench, as well as the dissidents. The effect would have been to blur the sweet simplicity of the contrast between Mr Parkinson and the critics. But it is one of the fallacies of television that

sharply conflicting opinions have to be the staple diet of current affairs. Too often that underestimates the seriousness of the audience for such programmes even in normal times. But these are not normal times. The graver the crisis, the less the public needs to have its interest stimulated, and the more necessary it is to portray the full scene as accurately as possible.

To express these criticisms is not, however, to join in the chorus of hysterical complaint against the programme-makers. They have not been anti-British or treacherous. They have simply produced a programme to which certain objections have been made, which should be coolly examined by the BBC without any corporate defensiveness. The more the BBC is prepared to take criticism of an individual programme on its merits, the more readily will it be accepted that whatever the failings of this particular edition of *Panorama* they do not justify the more sweeping accusations against the Corporation's general coverage of the Falklands dispute.

The BBC has an obligation to inform its audience in this country and overseas of all the facts, comforting and dismaying, and of all shades of opinion, supportive and dissenting. It has in general performed that duty well and politicians in an over-excited frame of mind will do the country disservice if they allow a justifiable indignation over a particular episode to lead them into a campaign of pressure and persecution.

## GOURMETS OF ENGLAND UNITE

The British have an undeserved reputation for disgusting food. Our national cuisine has had a bad press, from Alfred the Great to Samuel Johnson's recipe for salad, "a cucumber should be well sliced, and dressed with pepper and vinegar, and then thrown out as good for nothing"; and from our lumps of sweet suet that inspired the French to nick-name us *les poudings* to our alleged gulosity for chips with everything. It is quite unfair. Anybody who minds his belly at the land is rich with regional delicacies: the jellied eels and mushy peas of the East End; the tripe and onions of the North-West; the ported heid, the haggis and bashed neeps of Scotland; the traditional English breakfast of fatty bacon and well greased egg. Anybody who minds what he eats will have noted, with a shudder, the recent British fad for health-food shops, wholesome cooking, Royal Jelly, and other delicious sacraments that go with the religion of jogging.

The reputation of British food has now been vindicated in a more systematic way than personal observation of the kitchens and dining-rooms of the land. Gallup this week published a social survey of the values that Britons cherish above all others, a kind of vox pop barometer of the best of British value judgments. A carefully selected sample of the population, stratified by sex, age, income, and cholesterol intake, was invited to answer a great many impertinent questions about what it valued most and how happy it was. The main findings were unsurprising and encouraging. Top of the league table of our values came health and family life; bottom by miles came politics and religion. But food and drink are rated surprisingly highly by a representative sample of a nation supposed not to be able to discriminate between wheats and Delices *Savarin*. No fewer than 43 per cent rated the pleasures of browsing and slouching as very important, and 39 per cent as quite important. Food and drink

were valued more than sex, success, and sport. Savings, entertainment, even holidays matter far less to Britons than what they get up to at the table. Only 8 per cent of them rated politics as very important. Contrary to our John Bull image, we are a nation of closer gastronomes and oenophiles.

The social survey records that more than half the homes in Britain now have freezers; that Britain is third in the international table of frozen food consumption; and that, estimating just on the price of raw ingredients, home-made cakes are more expensive than the frozen equivalents. Eat your heart out, King Alfred. These last findings were particularly gratifying to the company-commissioning the social survey, our largest firm of freezers of food. It may be we are meant to mark by our answers to questionnaires God's scorn for all polls and surveys. It may be beer is best. But we are the gourmets of England; and at last we have spoken out.

## Standing firm on the EEC Budget

From Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames (Conservative)  
Sir, A malign coincidence has brought together internal and external crisis in the European Community, both affecting Britain. Over this weekend we are seeking to renew the Community's sanctions against Argentina at precisely the same moment as we are asking for very substantial budgetary payments from the Community, and blocking the adoption of the European farm price package.

In this conjuncture there are many voices arguing that the Government should relent on our claims with regard to the Community Budget. Their arguments should be resisted.

As Mr Cheysson's remarks show, the Community's governments are not so crass as to make a link between the two sets of issues. If they were to do so, for one would doubt the value of support accorded on such a basis. Given that its principal purpose must be to impress Argentina with the intensity of international feeling against her.

The issues at stake in the dispute about Britain's net contribution to the Community Budget are of fundamental importance. The amounts of money involved should not be underestimated, a potential net payment every year which, if uncorrected, could be of the order of Britain's total aid to the Third World, or even greater.

But even more significant are the principles which Britain is trying to establish in the Community Budget — that the pattern of net payments through the Community Budget should bear some relation to capacity to pay, and that the overall structure of Community policies should reflect a balance of advantage for all member states.

Neither of these principles is yet embodied in the Community Budget. But it is not only important British interests; they also embody the highest interests of the Community. This is why the British Government must stand firm on this front, as on others.

Yours, etc,  
ROBERT JACKSON,  
4 Churton Place, SW1,  
May 13.

From Mr Derek Prag, MEP for Hertfordshire (Conservative)  
Sir, Really, only one thing needs to be said about Mr Simmeron's letter (April 30) criticising some of the Community's solidarity with us in the Falklands dispute: as usual, he's got it all wrong.

He says there is nothing about exports in the European Community support measures. There is. Then, to illustrate what our partners can continue to export to Europe, he picks out the very item, arms, on the export of which the EEC immediately imposed a total ban.

How unfortunate for Mr Simmeron, too, that he didn't have a chance of reading beforehand your leader entitled "Time to be true to Europe" (published appropriately on the same page as his letter), in which you talk of the Community's "prompt and unanimous show of solidarity" the "almost miraculous" speed with which it reacted, and the "clear" and "unmistakable" British interests, to assign a substantial and positive value to the promotion of harmony and cooperation within the European Community.

It was also bad luck for him that he didn't wait for today's *Times* (May 1), in which Nicholas Ashford writes: "The American measures fall well short of the trade and economic sanctions adopted by Britain's partners in the European Community."

It would have been difficult indeed for Mr Simmeron to have been more wrong, and unfortunately, then he was. But then, when it comes to Europe, I'm afraid he's added, quite.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK PRAG,  
The Euro-centre,  
Maynard House,  
The Common,  
Sturfield,  
Herts.,  
May 1.

## The jury system

From Mr T. R. M. Simon

Sir, Last year I sat on a jury at the London Crown Court, and we were told by the Usher that if we had any questions, to submit them as a note to the Judge, through him. I did so in a theft case and, as a direct result, the Judge asked the prosecution to turn out to destroy their case and turned a probable conviction into a certain acquittal.

I suggest that an explanation of how to ask questions should be a standard part of jury briefing in the future.

Yours sincerely,  
T. R. M. SIMON,  
94, Manchurch Road, SW11.

## Woman on patrol

From Mr Brendan Halpin  
Sir, A 19-year-old woman police constable has been injured in an attack by thugs. This brave young lady had been given the "equal opportunity" now granted to her sex to go on solitary foot patrol in the depths of the night in not always law-abiding city.

I am sure that I am not alone in being shocked at this. We must be the only mammalian species to use its females to preserve the communal peace. The present policy shames us all.

Yours faithfully,  
BRENDAN HALPIN,  
11 Park Street,  
Charlbury,  
Oxfordshire.

## Keeping an eye on Falklands reporting

From Dr Timothy Hollins

Sir, Your correspondence on the broadcast coverage of the Falklands crisis (May 13) has raised a number of interesting points. Sir Angus Maude criticises BBC interviewers, with some justice, for asking exclusively negative questions of the "But isn't this likely to alienate" variety. Does this not itself indicate that the preponderance of those interviewed are supporters of the line which the Government has taken?

The BBC is clearly in a quandary. It demonstrates support for the majority view by giving greater air-time to adherents of the present policy than to dissidents. Yet at the same time it feels morally bound by the paramount position it accords to "right" and "truth" to question all such statements. That the corporation spends much time discussing and questioning Government decisions and actions is thus, paradoxically, proof of its general acceptance of the line the Government has taken.

This present attack on the BBC by those who genuinely feel that it is failing to act in the national interest only reinforces the need for a "off-air" broadcasting video-archive where material which is subject to criticism can be objectively analyzed. It is appalling that whilst all printed publications are deposited in copyright libraries, the broadcast medium which informs our democracy and dominates our culture is very largely lost.

This is particularly true of news and current affairs programmes where often neither a transcript of a spontaneous interview nor a recording of a live programme is kept by the broadcasting organization concerned. Whilst welcoming S. L. Blackmore's call for an open access monitoring unit, therefore, I would suggest that a video-archive is even more desirable, as well as being both technically and economically feasible. It should be established without delay.

Finally Mr John Stokes describes broadcasting as an "essence only a branch of 'show business'". Lord Reith's original conception was of broadcasting as "the nervous system of the body politic" and "an integrator for democracy". Have we advanced so far as to believe that these ideals are incapable of realization? I venture to hope not.

Yours faithfully,  
T. J. HOLLINS,  
9 St Margaret's Road,  
Oxford,  
May 13.

From Mr Anthony Chirineck  
Sir, As someone who until retirement at the end of 1976 had spent four years as Deputy Chief of Public Relations at the Ministry of Defence, may I, through your columns, entreat ministers, members of Parliament and journalists to stop the present outbreak of mutual recrimination over the reporting of events in the South Atlantic area before it gets out of hand.

It is inevitable that ministers, because they are so close to events and have responsibility for action, will at times resent the way those events are reported. It is also inevitable that journalists will always be convinced that ministers, through their various channels of communication, are giving the full story and will seek out other sources of information. These are basic facts of life and are healthy in our free society, and in the most recent case, the South Atlantic crisis in mind, you have called upon St Augustine's teaching on the just war.

A point which strikes me is that all those presently on their way to the Falkland Islands are professional fighting men paid to go anywhere at any time on our behalf and irrespective of the moral case for doing so. What does St Augustine have to say to them? Very little, I would have thought, for there is no way in which any of them could be a guarantee that every operation in which he might become involved throughout his service life could satisfy St Augustine's requirements for a just war. Rather, it would seem that no Christian would exist for hearing arms professionally.

Is this really so?  
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ANTHONY CHIRINECK,  
13 Winchelsea Road,  
South Croydon,  
Surrey.

## The Baptist view

From Mr Bernard Green

Sir, It appears that on the Falklands issue the Churches cannot win. In the BBC "Sunday" programme Church leaders were taken to task for their "deafening silence". On Monday your correspondent, Clifford Longley, argued that statements made last week by the Baptist Union Assembly and the British Council of Churches would have been better left unsaid because we lacked the political competence to make them. Then on Tuesday you featured Ted Harrison's "Onward whose Christian soldiers!" repeating the arguments that Christian leaders must debate and question the moral issues and not be afraid to be heard on "the undiluted Gospel message".

It is true that we do not have inside knowledge of events; they change so rapidly that within an hour of my writing they may be considerably different. What I would wish to emphasize is that even at this late stage every attempt should be made to achieve a solution by non-violent means.

The concept of two nations slugging it out against another is a dangerous and expensive anachronism. It is an anachronism because it smacks of nationalism and we live in a

## Catholic Church and contraception

From Mr Keith C. Clarke

Sir, Monsignor Leonard's letter (May 8) on the Pope on contraception (May 8) is deeply touching. We learn that Cardinal Hume joins with the Pope in wanting "better arguments" to underpin the assertions in *Humanae Vitae* — assertions modestly described in the encyclical itself as axiomatic. I wish them well. But they are on dangerous ground.

If these novel arguments manage to repair the shattered credibility of the Catholic Church's traditional moral stand on many matters affecting the family, it will truly be a triumph for the working of the Holy Spirit. But if they simply turn out to be a reshuffle of the tautological apologetics of old, such efforts will be rewarded by an exodus from the Catholic Church even more dramatic than that experienced since 1968.

My own memory may be longer than that of Monsignor Leonard or, alternatively, my perspectives different. Thirty years ago in the North of England priests often preached to "family congregations" about the evils of contraception, and tawdry little Catholic Trust Society pamphlets upon this and related topics festooned just about every church bookshelf.

As to the forthcoming papal visit, it might be more honest to say that at heart, the Catholic community await it with not a little trepidation. What will the good man say? Maybe that the principles enshrined in *Humanae Vitae* are self-evident truths? If he does, it could change this ostensibly futuristic document will finally, and tragically, prove itself to have been "prophetic" in a sense entirely different from that understood and intended by Cardinal Hume.

I express these sentiments with a heavy heart: first, as a professional lawyer engaged for 20 years in advising family courts; secondly, as a barely discernable member of the Catholic community. Yours faithfully,  
KEITH C. CLARKE,  
Clerk to the Magistrates, Southampton Magistrates' Court, 51 Commercial Road, Southampton,  
May 10.

From Mr B. J. Whelan  
Sir, Commenting on Monsignor Leonard's letter (May 8), Mr Robert Nowell's letter which you publish today (May 12) pleads for a little bit of *Humanae Vitae* in the Church on the matter of the morality of contraception.

Did we not get some from Monsignor Leonard himself? His acknowledgment that the Pope, as well as Cardinal Hume, wants "better arguments" to underpin the assertions in *Humanae Vitae* is the nearest I have seen the Hierarchy come to admitting that the existing arguments are not good enough.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD WHELAN  
Southanger,  
Gorse Close,  
Farnham,  
Surrey,  
May 12.

## Sharing lending right

From Mr Peter Owen

Sir, Lord Willis's letter (May 1) fails to take into consideration that the Publishers' Association has been closely involved in negotiations with successive governments throughout the campaign. The Society of Authors originally admitted that any revenue from library borrowings was part of publishers' volume rights, and a division of proceeds was fixed at 25 per cent to publishers and 75 per cent to authors. Under pressure from the militant authors running the unofficial alternative association, they eventually renounced this agreement.

If authors were able to be their own publishers they could not hesitate; however they realize that a publisher's expertise and capital is essential if a book is to be successfully published and distributed. When a library buys one or two books from a publisher, each copy may be read by as many as 50 people, with resultant loss of sales to both publishers and authors.

At this time, when publishers are reeling, and are having to turn down many novels, some of them quality books, surely it is in the interests of authors to have more secure and adventurous publishers and not attempt to defraud them of what is part of their inalienable right?

A book is a partnership between author and publisher without which there would be nothing for library readers to borrow.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER OWEN,  
Peter Owen Publishers,  
73 Kanway Road, SW5,  
May 1.

## Out of site

From Mr Timothy J. M. Gray

Sir, Your diary in *The Times* of Monday, 10th May, 1982, in announcing the conversion of 62 Rodney Street, the birthplace of Mr Gladstone, remarks that this distinguished residence has stood empty recently.

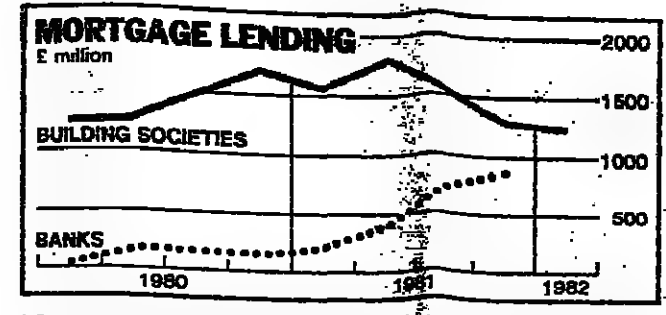
Now I'm wondering where I've been these last two and a half years.

Yours invisibly,  
TIMOTHY J. M. GRAY,  
62 Rodney Street,  
Liverpool,  
May 12.









Money promised to homebuyers by the building societies remained at near record levels during April, with net new commitments totalling £1,416m compared with the all-time high of £1,491m in March. Building societies also did well on the deposit-taking side during April, registering net receipts of £643m, the highest figures since January 1981 when they took in £446m. Net receipts in March stood at £268m.

**STOCK EXCHANGES**  
FT Index 590.6 up 5.4  
FT 100 69.15 down 0.06  
FT Allshare 336.93 up 1.06  
Bergsma 17.790  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
index 7,575.81 down 27.40  
Hongkong: Hang Seng index  
1,367.53 down 16.32

**INTEREST RATES**  
Base rates 13 per cent  
3 month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2  
Euro-currency Rates  
3 month dollar 14 1/4-14 1/2  
3 month DM 8 1/4-8 1/2  
3 month Fr 2 3/4-2 3/8

**Braniff 'will fly again'**  
Braniff, the first big airline to go bankrupt in the United States since the barnstorming days of the 1930s, is predicting that it will fly again. But many lawyers and analysts doubt it. They are wondering who will be next. Mr Howard Putnam, Braniff's chief executive, said yesterday that he had not joined the group to preside over its liquidation. "We'll be back, whether under the name of Braniff—or somebody else," he said.

**US car sales rise sharply**  
Sales of United States cars rose by 18 per cent in early May, a sharper increase than expected. General Motors sold the most cars as buyers responded to its cut-price financing rates as against sales promotions by other manufacturers.  
In response, Chrysler has begun a sales incentive programme in which dealers can get as much as \$500 for each car sold.

**£8m Thailand aircraft deal**  
Thailand's national airline has ordered four thirty-fast Short 330 commuter airliners from the Government-owned Belfast aerospace company. The contract, worth nearly £8m, was announced in Belfast yesterday, when the first two aircraft were handed over to Air Marshal Prayute Prachuabmoh, Thai Airways' managing director.

**Approval hope for ulcer drug**  
A Food and Drug Administration advisory panel has recommended approval of a new ulcer treatment drug. Known as Ranitidine, the drug would be marketed by Glaxo Inc., the United States subsidiary of Glaxo Holdings Ltd. An FDA spokesman said in Washington yesterday that the advisory panel's recommendation did not guarantee FDA approval of the new drug. The spokesman said the FDA's bureau of drugs would analyse results of tests on Ranitidine, and there was no way of determining when a final decision will be made.

**Boards axed**  
Orders were laid before Parliament yesterday for the winding up of training boards in air transport and travel, car parts, chemicals and allied products, footwear, leather and fur skin, iron and steel, knitting, lace and net, manmade fibres, wool jute and flax. Mr Peter Morrison, Employment Minister, said he hoped to announce within a few weeks the winding up of a further eight training boards which the Government decided to scrap last November.

**Wholesale rises**  
Japan's unadjusted wholesale price index (base 1975) rose 0.3 per cent last month to 136.4. The April index was up 2.8 per cent, compared to the same month last year. West Germany's wholesale price index (base 1975) rose 0.3 per cent in April to stand 6.2 per cent higher than in April last year. United States wholesale prices, as measured by the producer price index for finished goods, rose 0.1 per cent monthly adjusted last month.

**COMPANIES**  
GEERS GROSS profits dropped £100,000 last year to just over £1m on turnover up from £46.3m to £53.3m. The reduction was blamed on lower margins on London business. Building Group M. J. GLEESON has increased pre-tax profits from £465,000 to £683,000 on a turnover down from £29m to £23m. The figures reflect the increasing importance from non-trading sources. Profits of ALLIED PLANT dropped from £1m to £44,000 in the 12 months to last December and went into loss of £976,000 after an extraordinary item.

**PRICE CHANGES**  
Johnson Group 236 up 29  
Trident TV 'A' 76 up 9  
Leigh Interiors 108 up 12  
Glaxo 691 up 24  
British Sugar 505 up 15  
Minet Holdings 187 up 10  
GEC 902 up 10

# Lloyds Bank plans national estate agency network

Agents voice concern over move

By Baron Phillips

Lloyds Bank is set to make an ambitious expansion into the estate agency business after its acquisition of the Norfolk-based practice of Charles Hawkins & Son. The bank aims to have a national network of 100 agents, operating under the Blackhorse banner within a few years.

Last night Mr Roy Mercer, a director of Blackhorse Agencies, the company established to run the estate agency business, said he expected to acquire about 100 practices within the next five years.

Already discussions are being held with a further three firms on London, the South East and Bristol.

**Howe defends N Sea taxes**

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has dismissed claims that high oil taxes are discouraging North Sea developments — although he conceded that the offshore oil construction industry is facing a difficult period.

"In a highly competitive world it will always be a struggle to survive," Sir Geoffrey Howe said in a speech to the Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce. "But the efficient and adaptable companies have the best chance."

Nearly 2,000 workers in production platform and module construction yards in Scotland and the West of Scotland are being told of redundancy possibilities because of the lack of new orders.

Sir Geoffrey said that before the last Budget he had looked carefully at the likely profitability of new North Sea developments using a variety of different assumptions about oil prices and costs, including the prospect of lower oil prices.

He reaffirmed the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the revenue from exploration and production arm of the British National Oil Corporation before the end of the year, provided that market conditions were right. Ministers in fact now believe that the rising oil prices will make it much easier to complete the sale on schedule in November. The target for the sale is £750m.

BNOC, which is the price-setter for the North Sea, dismissed as "rumours" speculation that it would be raising the price of North Sea crude by two or three dollars a barrel from its present level of \$31 a barrel. North Sea oil has recently been selling on the "spot" market at about \$34 a barrel — a premium over the official price of \$3 a barrel. But if these prices are maintained after next week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, next week, an increase in contract North Sea prices is seen as inevitable when existing contracts expire at the end of June.

**Costs rise for export credits**

By Clive Cookson

The era of single-figure interest rates for export credits ends today. The minimum rate for contracts signed after midnight tonight rises from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent under an agreement reached six months ago by 22 Western industrial countries.

Two British export orders from India which have been in the final stages of negotiation for several months had not been signed last night and seem almost certain to miss the deadline. One is a £550m order for a 2,000 power station at Singrauli which is due to be awarded to a group headed by Northern Engineering Industries. The other is a £1,200m international project for a steel plant in Orissa, led by Davy McKee; nearly half of that work is expected to come to Britain.

It is understood that both projects will still go ahead although the financing arrangements will be changed.

The British Government, which has agreed to provide a substantial aid package to help win the order, has said that the aid package may be increased outside the framework of export credit guarantees.

What is galling for Britain is that earlier this week France managed to win a £55m contract to sell electronic telephone exchanges to India, backed by credit guarantees from the French Government at the old 7.5 per cent rate. Britain's System X, offered by GEC, was one of the bidders, though it is in the running for a further large order.

The OECD's Consensus group agreed in the autumn to reduce subsidies on export interest rates and minimum rates were to go up by 2.25 per cent on contracts signed after May 15. Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department estimates that the Government will save £170m in interest subsidies over three years.

The 22 member countries are not locked in dispute about a further reduction in subsidies. They are considering a complex compromise put forward by Mr Alex Wallen of Sweden, Consensus chairman.

**Grand Met profit hit by severe winter**

By Philip Robinson

The freeze last winter took £5m from Grand Metropolitan's profits to last March in the United States when people leave their homes to spend money to play bingo; to place a bet or go for a steak at a Berni Inn.

But a strong performance from the United States, from the London roulette tables and benefits from the group's reorganization in brewing and retailing — which pushed trading profit up almost a third — gave the group an opening half pre-tax total of £74.8m against £68m last time. Turnover was more than a fifth higher at £1,827m.

The performance was better than many had expected and in the stock market, Grand Met shares moved up 5p to within a whisker of their year's peak at 221p.

The dividend is increased 10 per cent to 5p. Last year the group's total dividend was a gross 10.5p and yesterday Sir Maxwell Joseph, chairman, said the greater part of group trading profit is earned traditionally in the second half.

Grand Met will need that to cover what is estimated to be a £140m interest charge on its debts. That would be up from £90m on the year to last September, and double the £71m paid out in the opening half.

**Treasury denies rigging**

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Treasury hit back yesterday at charges from the TUC that it had rigged its forecasting model for a meeting of the National Economic Development Council. The Treasury said it was not rigging the model and that the forecasting model is designed and defended the results.

The TUC alleged that the Treasury had given the NEDC figures designed to show a reduction in public spending the effect of different economic policies. The Treasury yesterday denied the validity of the complaints and stressed that there is no such thing as "the Treasury model" which can be used mechanically.

More privately, the CBI has also expressed a desire to know how the results came unfavourably for expansion.

The three main criticisms by the TUC were: that the model has been doctored to show unfavourable "confidence effects" on financial markets; that in assessing public spending the Treasury had assumed that it was fixed in cash terms; and that interest rates were given an exaggerated importance in deciding the way companies behave.

**Objections fail to dampen trading**

**Wall St ignores budget split**

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, May 14

Wall Street is showing a surprising lack of concern at President Reagan's increasing problems in getting budget compromise through Congress that would cut the huge deficits projected for the next three years.

Stock markets here responded well to the initial agreement controlled by the Republican-controlled Senate budget committee, endorsed by the President last week, but have not reacted sharply to the strong objections that plan that have emerged in the House of Representatives this week. In morning trading yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial share average was slightly higher, in heavy trading at 859.97.

"On the Senate compromise, the markets responded because the process had begun," Mr Larry Wachtel, of stockbrokers Bache, Halley & Smart, said. "But they knew it was not the be all and end all."

There is a growing feeling that the chances are slim of a compromise being achieved before November when the House comes up for reelection.

The President needs the agreement of both the Senate and the House to push a budget through, but main- tained with corporate demand for borrowing as the economy recovers.

Many analysts believe that interest rates will begin to fall in a couple of weeks as the tax-paying season ends and are looking for a drop in the major banks' prime rate from the present 16 1/2 per cent.

# Saturday mornings on the homes front

Barclays' bid for business by re-introducing Saturday opening must be welcome to most of its customers, at least those who, on the surveys, bitterly resented the ending of the weekend service. Whether it will really succeed in commercial terms, however, is likely to depend on its home loan service during the extra hours of business.

The banks' existing customers long ago resigned themselves to inconvenient opening hours and have made other arrangements to obtain cash over a weekend whether it is from a bank cash machine or simply by writing cheques over a bar counter. It is unlikely that paying-in and cheque cashing facilities on their own will attract anything more than a trickle of new customers.

Lloyds, which has 11 branches opening on Saturday mornings (compared with Barclays' one), freely admit that in terms of attracting new customers, the experiment has so far proved a failure.

However, that is not the only reason for Saturday opening. What the public also wants is a quick, cheap and simple home loan facility. The inroads made by the banks into this area of the building societies' business, have been dramatic. It is from the building societies that Barclays hopes to pick up new business.

The acid test for Barclays will be whether they can give potential homebuyers a sensible mortgage service with advice from experienced staff. If all that is available is a home loan application form then the customers will stay with the building societies.

**IDA fund shortfall reduced**

From Peter Norman, Helsinki, May 14

Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, the president of the World Bank, today claimed some success in his campaign to plug the gaps in the Bank's concessional lending funds. These were created by the refusal of the United States to fulfil its commitments to the International Development Association (IDA), the Bank's soft loan agency.

He told a press conference after a meeting of the development committee of the International Monetary Fund that The Netherlands, Japan and Luxembourg had said they would pay proportionally more of their current commitments to the IDA than the United States.

He estimated that the shortfall in IDA contributions for the year, to the end of June was now about \$150m.

"The situation is not as bleak as it was eight weeks ago," he said, although he added that "we are still not at the point we ought to be".

Multilateral soft loan agencies like the IDA are the sole source of external finance for the poorest nations, which cannot borrow on financial markets.

The present crisis in the agency has been precipitated by the United States Congress which has cut the United States' contribution on the grounds of budgetary restraint. This action, which reduces the IDA's capacity to finance projects, has a serious impact because other donor countries can cut their contributions in line with the American shortfall.

Mr Clausen said he did not think that the IDA would get all the \$12,000m funding envisaged in the original commitments for the three years to 1983.

But he said: "We are going to push and pull and use all the arguments we can to make the donor countries realize the plight of the developing countries."

He noted that some countries such as Britain had already paid their contributions for the second year of the current replenishment in full and Norway had paid 25 per cent more than its commitment.

This week the Netherlands had agreed to pay its full amount for the second year, and Japan and Luxembourg have indicated that they will pay proportionally more than the United States.

Other financing arrangements have been suggested, including a proposal by the French for a special fund in which the United States would have no influence.

The uncertainty over the current replenishment is almost certain to delay a new replenishment fund. The final statement of the development committee said discussions should proceed so that the seventh replenishment can begin in the year to the end of June 1984.

Although Mr Clausen admitted that he was not optimistic that this would happen, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of the United States Commerce Department, said in Washington yesterday that the rate of American inflation in 1982, as measured by the consumer price index, may be 6.5 per cent or less. The Administration's official forecast is of seven per cent.

He told an American Petroleum Institute seminar that the Administration's success in lowering the inflation rate "is good news for minority businesses."

**GUS A question**

Are the interests of the small shareholders once again being subsumed by the easy imperatives of the institutional shareholders in the case of the Great Universal Stores bid for Empire Stores?

Details of how the bid was organised by blue-blooded stockbrokers Cazenove have still to emerge. But reports suggest a classic case in which the brokers' cashed around the major institutions in the hours before the bid was announced to suggest a price (in this case 113p a share).

The prey was obviously in a weak state. The institutions were under some pressure. The accounts and Gussies were able to gain a strong foothold.

Against that background the rights issue list is shrinking as companies decide to impose their price earnings ratios rather than risk dilution. The improvement in the balance sheet coming from the rights issue could be only temporary, but the additional shares would be a permanent servicing burden.

Property companies are still expected to come to the market for more cash. However, the present large fund of institutional liquidity will probably be spared of this call until property prices improve. The level at which a rights issue is priced will be very much proved by the news of good property sales.

**Bid for Woodrow Wyatt points to a battle**

By Drew Johnston

A battle for Woodrow Wyatt Holdings, the group whose receivers were called in on Thursday, became a distinct possibility yesterday.

London print broker Robert Hart & Associates announced yesterday that it was putting together an offer to head off any bid from Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation.

Yesterday, Mr Maxwell was in discussion with union leaders at the aim of the bid is to stop the total printing capacity in the country becoming concentrated in only a few hands.

Robert Hart, which includes the Tuxer, West End agency property agency, Charles Display, a printing and packaging business, and another unnamed British company, is due to meet Wyatt directors on Monday.

A spokesman for Robert Hart said yesterday that negotiations on the consortium had been going for some time before the receiver's announcement, but so far there had been no contact with Wyatt. It is understood that the bid is to stop the total printing capacity in the country becoming concentrated in only a few hands.

**M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited**  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

**The Over-the-Counter Market**

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross Div	Yld	Act	P/E	Units Traded
130	100	As Brit Ind CULS	129	-	10.0	7.8	-	-	-	-
75	62	Airbridge Group	724	-	4.3	6.5	11.4	15.8	-	-
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	43	-	15.7	14.4	-	-	-	-
205	167	Barclay Hill	204	+1	9.7	4.8	9.1	12.1	-	-
107	100	CCL 1100 Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	-	-	-	-
265	240	Clindico Group	265	-	26.4	10.0	16.7	12.0	-	-
104	61	Deborah Services	62	-	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8	-	-
131	97	Frank Horrell	129	-	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9	-	-
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	-	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	-	-
78	46	George Blair	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	99	+1	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.8	-	-
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	100	+1	7.0	7.0	3.1	7.1	-	-
113	94	Jackson Group	113	-	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	-	-
130	108	James Burroughs	242	-	31.3	12.9	3.4	8.6	-	-
67	51	Robert Jones "A"	67	+1	5.3	7.9	10.3	9.5	-	-
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	-	-
15	10	Twinkl Ord	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	66	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	-	15.0	18.8	-	-	-	-
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	-	-
103	73	Walker Alexander	82	-	2.4	7.8	5.4	9.5	-	-
263	212	W. S. Yeates	222	+2	14.5	6.1	12.1	-	-	-

\* 7 day deposit on sum of under £10,000 10%  
£20,000 up to £50,000 11%  
£50,000 and over 11 1/2%

**Base Lending Rates**

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

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## FAMILY MONEY

## Capital gains: new proposals a mess

This week the Institute for Fiscal Studies is holding a lunchtime seminar to discuss the indexation of Capital Gains Tax — proposals for which have been described by one stockbroker as "a complete dog's dinner".

The Chancellor, anxious to do something for those who suffer tax on inflationary gains, introduced changes in the Budget which would provide a substantial measure of relief. But his proposals have come in for much criticism — not least of all from the Stock Exchange whose members are likely to bear the full brunt of the costs of the new indexation calculations and administration. And it is not difficult to see why.

Many private investors with a portfolio of long-term holdings of shares would have some difficulty working out the Capital Gains Tax under the existing rules. If the Government's proposals get through to the statute book unaltered, it will mean that the calculations will be totally beyond the average investor who will be obliged to employ a professional — hardly a desirable state of affairs.

And if the average investor has difficulty in working out his CGT liability there is little reason to suppose that the average clerk in a tax office will do any better. The Inland Revenue already manages to make mistakes in some 27 per cent of income tax coding notices which are relatively straightforward. The possibility of total chaos if the new CGT proposals are implemented must be substantial.

The Chancellor proposed that from April 5, 1982, the acquisition price of securities and other assets would be index-linked in line with inflation and Capital Gains Tax payable only on the excess over the inflation-adjusted acquisition cost. So far so good. But because indexation will not apply for the first year of ownership, it will not be possible to retain the existing "pooling" arrangements whereby shares purchased at different times and at varying prices are treated for CGT purposes as having been acquired at an "average" cost.

Most people find it quite difficult enough to grasp the concept of pooling. The new proposals are heinously complex.

Share acquired on or after April 6, 1982 will be subject to new rules. Disposals will be considered in chronological order, the earliest disposal first. On each disposal, shares will be identified first with shares acquired in the previous 12 months, on a first in, first out basis; and next with shares acquired more than 12 months before disposal on a last in, first out basis," says the Inland Revenue.

This difficult-to-digest explanation is simple compared with the total incomprehensibility of some of the detail. What chance does the typical private investor in shares — an elderly widow who has inherited money — have of applying these rules to their own affairs? Useless to say that she won't have a CGT liability and therefore won't need to. She has to know how to do the sums to

work out whether or not she is liable.

The proposals have also been criticized on other grounds. While future capital gains will be indexed, because indexation will be based on acquisition cost rather than 1982 value, long-term holders of assets will continue to be unfairly treated. Indexation of their acquisition cost will bear no relation to future increases in the value of the asset arising from continued inflation.

The proposals have been described as typical of the Civil Service's obsession with equity above practicability. Sceptics have taken the view that Inland Revenue officials wanted to scupper the whole idea of indexation so deliberately concocted the most complicated scheme they could.

The commonsense solution would be to retain the proposed scheme for indexation of property gains, where it is relatively simple to calculate, but abandon the whole idea of indexation (apart from the threshold for exemption) for securities — granting investors concessions elsewhere.

Finally, if the Government does go ahead with its proposals and indexes capital gains, what does it propose to do for investors with bank deposits, building society accounts and the like, all of whom have suffered massive capital losses in real terms and have been subjected to the added burden of taxes — at times as high as 83 per cent, on the income? Aren't these investors entitled to relief.

## Getting an advance on antiques for auction

Antique owners who suddenly hit hard times will no longer be faced with the choice of parting with their valuables at a knock-down price or waiting three months for them to be sold at auction.

Up to 300 of the 350 or so auction houses throughout the country will now be able to advance short-term loans of up to 50 per cent of the reserve price of the item in the forthcoming auction.

It is the brainchild of Mr Peter Humber, a former antique dealer. His company Fine Art Funding has the backing of First National Securities, a leading consumer credit company, and hopes to lead up to £20m in its first year.

The auctioneer will decide how much to advance, says Mr Humber. But there is a minimum of £250 and the objects must be high-quality, easily accessible and proven marketable. There is a minimum charge period for an advance of eight weeks with the interest rate charged of 4 per cent a week equivalent to an annual rate of 39 per cent.

Mr Humber recites the suggestion that this is costly. He says it includes all documentation and administrative costs, and that over a 10 week period it works out cheaper than a loan through Barclays — at 12 per cent a year, plus a 2.5 per cent charge on top of the APR of 30.6 per cent. Beyond 12 weeks however the reverse is true.

He believes that with annual auction house turnover topping £500m, there is an immense untapped market which will not only benefit the vendor but give the chosen auction houses a competitive edge over their rivals.

By offering the service in their advertising they will attract more goods to their sales rooms, be under less pressure to sell and settle quickly, and hopefully provide a better service.

It is not clear which auction houses are about to be signed up but after working on the idea for the past year, talks are at an advanced stage with a number of large firms. These will almost certainly include Christie's and Sotheby's.

While the provincial auctioneer might not be allowed to make an advance against an unknown Rembrandt, Mr Humber is convinced there is a far safer way of getting a fair price for that valuable heirloom than the fast auction sales started last year by certain auction houses which had a depressing effect on sale prices.

Gareth David



Leasehold flats are often homebuyers' first choice, but there can be problems on insurance

## The confessions of a worried leaseholder

I have just claimed £300 from an insurance company to which I was not sure I was strictly entitled. The reason I am not worried about making this potentially damaging confession is that the insurance company concerned is quite happy with the situation, and I was totally unaware that I might be in the wrong.

This latest episode in my acrimonious relations with the insurance industry (last autumn, the house caught fire) highlights a very grey, if not positively black, side of property insurance — the problems leaseholders have in making sure they are adequately covered, or even covered at all.

Several years ago I bought a modest seaside flat for my mother. Under the terms of the 99-year lease, the freeholder arranged the insurance for the whole property and recouped the premium from the various leaseholders. After a few years no one bothered to ask for the premiums. The property changed hand several times in quick succession. No one knew who the owner was, let alone whether the building was insured.

I was worried about the property and promptly insured the flat with Commercial Union so that I would be covered if, as seemed likely, it was uninsured.

Just after Christmas this year the pipes in my mother's house burst. Cascading water ruined her bedroom. As disasters go it could not have been better timed. I dispatched a couple of the builders who were just finishing off my house to redecorate her bedroom and claimed from Commercial Union.

A few weeks later I got a letter from an insurance broker asking for my share of the premium on a new insurance policy taken out on the house by the freeholder for whom at last we had a

name. I told Commercial Union because this meant we had double insurance. That's OK, CU said. We will pay you and negotiate with the freeholder's insurer. No doubt the negotiations have been ended by the fact that the GA policy was taken out on the very day the pipe burst.

Meanwhile what emerged was that although Commercial Union was gentlemanly and paid me my £300, it is not at all clear whether they were strictly obliged to do so. Insurers disagree on whether a mere leaseholder has an insurable interest in a property, even although the freeholder is in my case a whole succession of them — may not have insured the property either.

One insurance man explained it to me: "The fact that you have a lease means you have a right to inhabit the flat for so many years. You don't own the bricks and mortar and you may not have an insurable interest in them."

Whether an individual leaseholder does, or does not, have an insurable interest depends on what is in the lease. If several insurers and the BIA claim that the freeholder is responsible for the insurance then that is clear. If he under-insures or fails to insure at all, your only recourse is to sue him for breach of covenant and damages.

The drawbacks of going to court are obvious. First a freeholder who has been irresponsible enough not to insure the property is unlikely to have the cash to compensate the leaseholders. In addition the leaseholder may not have the resources to bring a contested action — particularly if paying for alternative accommodation.

It appears that there is no easy answer. If you are responsible for the internal decorations or have made expensive internal improve-

ments such as new wooden floors, central heating and the like, which are not strictly part of the buildings, you can generally insure these without too much trouble.

So far as the building's insurance is concerned, ask your solicitor (preferably at the time of purchase) to insist that the freeholder registers your interest in the property with the insurer.

You can then deal directly with the insurance company and discover whether the property is adequately covered — or if the freeholder fails to pay the premium.

For leaseholders who do what I did and take out a policy to be on the safe side, the worry must be whether the insurer would contest liability if there was a large claim. Most insurers turn a blind eye to the strict legalities where small claims are concerned and pay out. But would they bego accommodating on a total loss of £40,000?

If, like me, you have insurance and are not sure whether you are covered, write to your insurance company and get them to confirm the position.

So far as Commercial Union is concerned the issue is clear cut. They confirm that they will give full cover to leaseholders who are worried about the extent of cover taken out by the freeholder. But only one policy on the market has been designed to deal specifically with this situation.

Knightlaid Flats Protection Plan was launched a couple of weeks ago by insurance brokers Knight, Ellis and Cornhill Insurance. Under this policy the leaseholder can be reimbursed the value of the lease if the flat is still uninhabitable or inaccessible two years after damage or disaster.

Margaret Drummond

## MONEY TALK

## Betting on an unlikely scheme

It is doubtful whether dealing in racehorses is quite what the Chancellor had in mind when he introduced his business start-up scheme to encourage entrepreneurs. But this is the use it has been put to by investment adviser Julian Gibbs who is confident that investors will be able to claim full tax relief on investments of up to £30,000 in a horse-trading company.

Minimum investment is £1,000 and top rate taxpayers could have a share in 12 horses at a net cost of only £250, says Mr Gibbs. The scheme appears to be taking advantage of the £20,000 worth of income tax relief granted to investors in new businesses. The original relief when the scheme was first introduced in the 1981 Finance Act was £10,000 per annum but was upped to £20,000 in the March Budget. Investors were also given the facility to carry forward unused relief from 1981-82 into 1982-83 — hence the maximum investment in Julian Gibbs new scheme of £30,000.

What the Inland Revenue will think of Mr Gibbs' horse trading enterprise is difficult to judge but initial reaction is that it will not work. Investors are warned by Mr Gibbs that "this should be considered as a speculative investment, but the odds are considerably shortened with the help of the taxman". This assumes that the taxman's help is forthcoming.

## £1m on loan

Accountants, solicitors and other professionals have lined up over £1 million worth of loans through Barclays Bank's unsecured loan facility. The scheme is linked to self-employed pension contracts and presently some 26 insurance companies are approved by Barclays. Professionals can borrow from Barclays's up to 15 times their annual contribution to a self-employed pension plan, though the loan is not automatic or guaranteed. The loan is eventually repaid on retirement out of the converted pension benefits.

"We have made a positive decision to try and extend our lending to professionals," says Barclays' David Rouse, who masterminded the scheme. "Provisional returns from some 60 of our branches indicate that loans totalling £1 million have been agreed."

Money borrowed has to be used for business purposes — extension of business premises, or the purchase of a stake in a partnership. In the initial stages the loan facility is likely to prove better business for the life offices associated with Barclays. An unsecured loan facility is a useful marketing ploy which could be employed. The preferential interest rate is the other attraction — only 2 per cent over Barclays' base rate. Minimum premium which qualifies for the facility is £3,000 per annum.

## A change of heart

Getting caught by the Inland Revenue is not the only risk you run if you are a tax evader. The Government's freezing of assets of Argentinian residents has presented some of the London banks with a ticklish problem. It appears that some Argentinian residents who had claimed Argentinian residence were presumably because as non-residents, the interest on their accounts would not be declared to the Inland Revenue — are now revealing (or claiming) that they were not really resident in Argentina at all and please could they have their money back.

The banks, anxious not to reveal how easy it is for customers to pull the wool over their eyes, are doing the proper thing and refusing to release the deposits.

## Service overlooked

In the flurry over Barclays Bank's announcement of Saturday morning opening, (400 selected branches starting in August), the fact that National Westminster Bank is now offering 100 per cent home loans was overlooked.

Borrowers with NatWest will now be able to obtain a 100 per cent loan on homes up to £40,000 and 95 per cent loans above that figure. Maximum term has been extended from 25 to 30 years. Borrowers should loans means that 100 per cent of the bank's valuation — not necessarily the same thing as the asking price.

## Soldiers' fears

Since the departure of the task force, fears have been expressed that our soldiers may find their life assurance excludes death or injury as a result of military conflict. The British Insurance Brokers' Association stresses that free advice is available from specialists in arranging insurance for service personnel. These brokers are all members of EIBA's specialist group — The Armed Forces Insurance Brokers Committee and a list of members is available from pay officers in the army.

## Fund to ride a US recovery

There is a forceful argument that says that if there is to be worldwide economic recovery it will happen first in the United States. The really dubious point is when? Unit trust managers Henderson believe it is not far away and is launching this week-end an American Recovery Trust which aims to take advantage of the turnaround — when it comes.

Henderson's strength is undoubtedly in the area of specialist funds. Among overseas trusts it has six trusts in the top half of the league table over the 12-month period with Henderson European at 10th, Henderson Pacific Smaller Companies at 20 and Henderson North American at 22nd.

Its Special Situations fund is sixth in the growth fund league table with Capital Growth at number 10, while Henderson Oil and Natural Resources stands at four in the specialist performance table.

The new fund is an American Recovery Trust which will concentrate on investment in three principal sectors.



Richard Henderson expects recovery.

Those companies which have recently been out of favour, because of the economic situation but which the managers, Richard Henderson and Ben Wrey feel are due to stage a comeback. This would include banking or insurance, machine tools, housing and mining. The second group comprises those companies which have suffered an unwarranted

collapse in share price following a temporary fall in profits. The third area being companies where the injection of new management skills is expected to have a significant impact on profit performance.

What about the exchange rate risk? The dollar would be quite strong over the next six months," says Ben Wrey, but he is not expecting and significant change in the dollar/sterling exchange rate.

Why buy Henderson's American Recovery fund when there are already several others in the market? It is much easier to make a small fund perform well and managers tend to go all out with a new fund to produce the best track record possible. "We think we have at least as much expertise in this field as other groups," comments Wrey. Henderson's other American trusts, Henderson's North American and Henderson Cabot American Smaller Companies have shown growth of 78 per cent and 100 per cent respectively over the past five years.

## Tax savings on a portable pension plan

Of the 21 million employees in this country, only 11.5 million will receive any pension from their firm when they retire. The rest are expected to make their own arrangements. These are largely unaware that if they are in "non-pensionable" employment, they are eligible for full tax relief on contributions to a "self-employed" pension scheme.

To qualify for this tax relief you have to be either genuinely self-employed, or working for a firm which does not have a pension scheme. Even if the company does have a scheme, if you choose to opt out, you can obtain full tax relief on personal pension contributions. For younger employees and those who change jobs frequently, this may be the best course of action.

Clearly if your employer runs a good pension scheme and you intend to remain until retirement age, it makes no sense to miss out on these benefits. But all too frequently, job changers get such a raw deal, they would be better off putting their money into a personal pension scheme.

The advantage of a personal pension scheme as a means of saving is that it is locked up until retirement age, though with the introduction of "loanbacks" on most schemes this is much less of a problem. Your contributions can generally be borrowed back if you need cash.

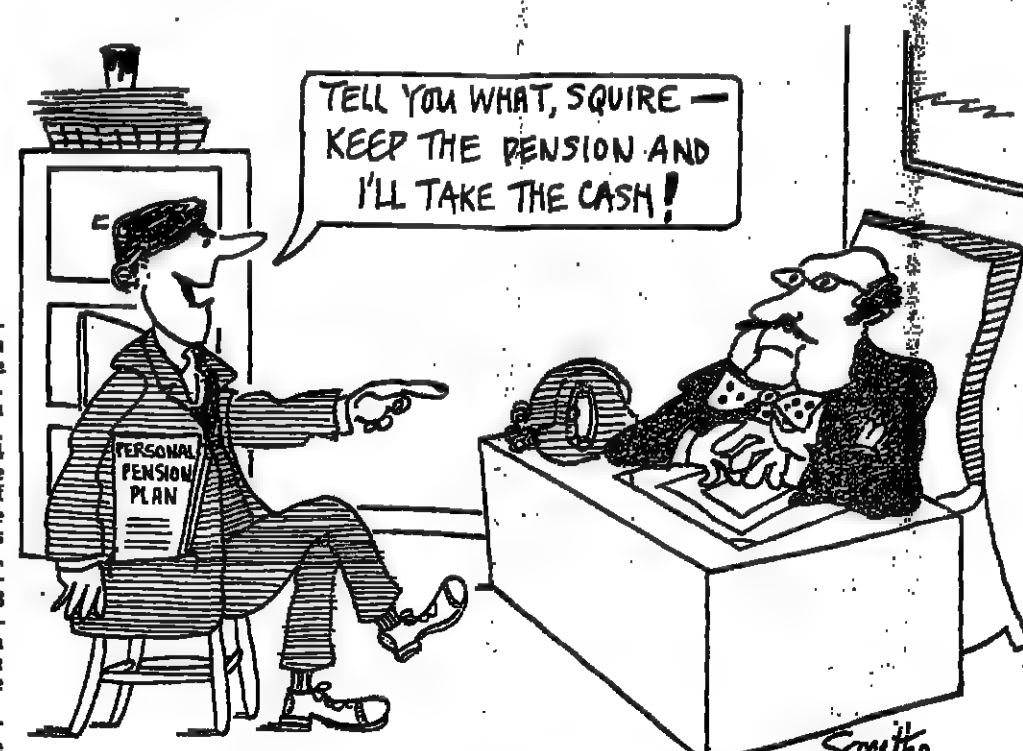
Undoubtedly, the biggest

problem for employees without a company pension scheme is finding out where to go for impartial advice. The Society of Pension Consultants (Ludgate House, Ludgate Circus, London EC4A 3DF; Tel: 01-353 1688) will be happy to recommend one of its members as will the British Insurance Brokers Association (Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5DJ; Tel: 01-623 9043). Their advice is generally free since they earn commission on any pension policy you eventually decide to buy.

If you want to make your own arrangements, here are some guidelines. Pension policies come in two basic types — conventional "with profits" schemes which are similar to the familiar, with-profits endowment policies, or a unit-linked scheme. With a unit-linked pension plan your contributions buy units in a fund — rather like a unit trust — and at retirement the accumulated value of all your units is used to buy pension benefits.

Both types of scheme pay a pension on retirement, plus a lump sum benefit. The drawback with the unit-linked schemes is that benefits are directly related to fluctuations in share prices. If retirement happens to coincide with a collapse in share prices you will do less well. On the other hand, in the good years, unit-linked policies tend to outperform the conventional with-profits schemes, sometimes by a substantial margin.

The best course of action for someone who has made no pension provision is to start with a conventional, with-profits pension to provide a basic minimum benefit, and buy the more risky unit-linked policies as back-up. Performance tables published by Money Management magazine show that half a dozen insurance companies stand head and shoulders above their rivals, and have



regularly outperformed the competition. Looking at the actual pensions paid on traditional with-profits pension schemes, companies which have consistently performed well over both the short, medium and long term are Equitable Life, National Provident, Norwich Union and Provident Mutual.

The Pru compares well over 15 years and 20 years while Yorkshire General, a comparative newcomer to the pension field, has notched up an impressive performance over the 10 year period.

A contribution of £500 a year over the last 10 years would have produced an annual pension of £1,832 a year with National Provident compared with a pension of only £1,095 from one of the worst performing companies. The basic rate taxpayer would have obtained tax relief of £150 a year on these contributions so that net cost over the 10 year period works out at £3,500. At this rate you have to survive only 2 years in retirement to get your money back.

Unlike life policies, you do not have to make regular payments into a pension policy to qualify for the tax relief. You can make one-off

single premium payments adjusting the contributions each year to suit your pocket. Instead of having one policy paid for by regular contributions, you have a series of single premium policies, which gives you greater flexibility but the net effect will be very similar. Those companies which come out best in terms of regular premium policies tend to perform well with the single premium version.

Unit-linked pension schemes are a relatively recent concept and most companies can show no more than a five-year track record with only one or two having been in existence for ten years or more.

Here again, those companies that perform well for regular premium policies tend to come out among the top half dozen for single premium schemes as well. Top performer over 10 years is M & G Personal Pension Scheme with Hambro Property and Finance schemes running a close second and third. Regular premiums of £500 a year would have produced an accumulated fund of £12,657 with M & G or £11,811 and £10,591 with

the two Hambro funds respectively.

Over the shorter five year term top performer is a pension linked to Save & Prosper's Property Fund, with two Welfare Life funds in second place and M & G at number three. If you have been in non-pensionable employment for some years (or have been self-employed) it will almost certainly be possible to relate some of your pension premiums to previous year's earnings. The provisions for doing this are complicated, but the insurance company will generally be only too pleased to do the sums.

There is nothing to be lost by approaching two or three companies and comparing their advice, service and quotations. It is also worth asking — in every case — what happens to your contributions if you die before retirement. You will also need to know details of any widow's or dependants pension. Most companies at least return your contributions and in many instances, add interest. However some pension schemes still provide nothing at all — so do not be afraid to ask.

Lorna Bourke

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## Account ends on firm note

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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## Why XYZ looks as easy as ABC

[illegible][illegible]

## Newmarket

**1st Double:** 2.30, 3.35. **Treble:** 2.00, 3.05 and 4.10  
**Television (ITV):** 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 races

**FORM:** **Contest** (5-3) never dangerous, 4th, beaten 8L to Sandhurst Prince David, **Admiral's Princess** (grave 32) 3rd, 6th, 8th & 9th, **Kempston September** 4th, 6th good to firm, **Admiral's Prince** 4th, **Contest** subsequently (5-3) weakened close home, 4th, beaten 2½L to **Top Hops** (prevail), 8th, **Newmarket** October 16, 71 good **Newer Tale** (20) always prominent, no extra under pressure inside distance, 4th,

30 HOLSTEN DAI PILS STARS QUALIFIER (3-0 maidens; £3,684; 1m) (23)		
1 44	REKENDON Sheddor 9-0	R Cochrane 11
3 0	GUEHRER Hagen 9-0	J Reid 8
5 0	WILSON'S Wagon 9-0	R Cochrane 11
6 000	LEOTRICHOS Britton 9-0	P Bradwell 5
7 00	LIBERTY WALK J Winter 9-0	G Senter 10
8 0	GOOSEFLY Gals 9-0	G Senter 10
9 0	MALPRACT Chasen 9-0	C Methuen
10 0	MANSH Toller 9-0	C Methuen
11 0	MANX SWALLI Wagon 9-0	C Methuen
12 0	HONORIF P Walwyn 9-0	C Cook 14
13 0	OFF THE NOOK Heward 9-0	G Starkey 17
14 0	ROSEY Toller 9-0	G Starkey 17
15 0	TINKU Annabrook 9-0	P Tulk 3
16 0	ADDONSON'S JUBILEE Pritchard-Gard 9-0	B Bullard 8
17 0	CAUCHICA Heston 8-11	P Perkins 4
22 0	FIELD LADY Heston 8-11	P Perkins 4
23 0	HARD EYED LASS 8-11	W 11
24 0	OFF THE REE, Heston 8-11	S Taylor 12
25 00	POMPEYITE M Jones 8-11	M L Thomas 19
26 00	REBELS Heston 8-11	R R 10
30 00	BELLE Spence 8-11	W Galsborough 7
31 0	THE BUSINESS Heston 8-11	S Jago 5
32 0	WILSON'S Wagon 8-11	W 11

2.0 **HOLSTEN EXPORT LAGER HANDICAP (3-y-o:**  
**E4,03B: 1 1/4m) (3)**

2	104	ACSTASY Stride 9-7	WR R Swainburne 5
20	0533	APOLLO Hanger (6)	Heaton 7-11
22	0040	BUCKTON Dodger 7-10	R But 5
23	000	WAIN DEB Heaton 7-10	R Jones 5
24	94	HEI's GARD, 100-30 Rarly	James, 9-8
25		Stewart, 5 Bu's GIR, 10 Tai Lee, 12	Chikara, 9-8

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[illegible]

12	1141	CELESTIAL CITY (C) Cecil 8.7	N	N	May 3.5	By Our Racing Correspondent
12	0005	ON RETURN (W) Ben 8.7	nd		MA 5.7	
15	213-3	WELSH PANTHER (D) Thompson Jones 8-2	P	Cock 1	1.30 Wintergaze. 2.30 Free Press. 2.30 Not For Show.	3.05 Ray James. 3.35 Quite A Night. 4.10 Fitzpatrick.
18	1530-	CELESTIAL DANGER (D) Cecil 7.4	nd			
22	0120	FOUR FOR MUSIC (D) (D) Hansen 7-7	nd	3	Jones 5	
22	0210	BLUE EMERALDINE Catterline 7-7			-11	By Our Newmarket Correspondent

[illegible][illegible]

STAKES (Handicap; 22.50s; 1m) (11)			
1	2400	RESIDE (CN) Carler 5-10-0	4 Dwyer 7
2	2400	MELISSA JANE (CN) Carler 4-10-0	4 Dwyer 7
3	1400	HORTON CROSS (P) N Hester 4-4	4 Dwyer 7
4	1400	LUNAR WIND (CN) Parker 7-4-2	4 Dwyer 7
5	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
6	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
7	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
8	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
9	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
10	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
11	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
12	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
13	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
14	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
15	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
16	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
17	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
18	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
19	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
20	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
21	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
22	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
23	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
24	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
25	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
26	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
27	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
28	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
29	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
30	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
31	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
32	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
33	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
34	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
35	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
36	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
37	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
38	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
39	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
40	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
41	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
42	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
43	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
44	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
45	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
46	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
47	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
48	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
49	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
50	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
51	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
52	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
53	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
54	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
55	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
56	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
57	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
58	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
59	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
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63	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
64	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
65	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
66	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
67	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
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73	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
74	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
75	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
76	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
77	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
78	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
79	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
80	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
81	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
82	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
83	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
84	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
85	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
86	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
87	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
88	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
89	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
90	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
91	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
92	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
93	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
94	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
95	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
96	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
97	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
98	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
99	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7
100	1020	ROCKS WHISKEY 4-4-10	11 Bester 7

Beverly selections			
By Michael Seely			
4	2.15	Singularity, 2.45s Jct. 3.15 Able Albert. 3.45	
5	Saunann. 4.15 Pamela's Jona. 4.45 Calypso Abe		
By Our Newmarket Correspondent			
4.45 Alex Choice.			

Hereford			
3.30 MONROVIA CHASE (Handicap; 22.50s; 1m 10c)			
1	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
2	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
3	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
4	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
5	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
6	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
7	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
8	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
9	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
10	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
11	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
12	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
13	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
14	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
15	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
16	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
17	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
18	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
19	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
20	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
21	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
22	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
23	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
24	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
25	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
26	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
27	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
28	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
29	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
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31	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
32	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
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37	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
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93	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
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96	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
97	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
98	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
99	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley
100	4m	GENERAL ELECTRIC 5-1-1	Linkley

8	000	1	EMPEROR, 5-1-5	Parrot	36	000	WULA 9-1-0	---
1	000	WIND-O-FORTUNE 6-10-7	Parry	7	13	613	NO RETREAT 10-1-0	P Dever
1	000	WIND-O-FORTUNE 6-10-7	Parry	7	14	614	WESTERN SPRING 8-10-0	Candy
1	000	HYPOHYPNOSTHESIS 5-1-7	Drews	8	16	040	NICHOLAS NICKLEBY 11-14-10	Canell
2	Liberty	Cavalier, 7-8	Cameron	4				
2	Emperor, 11-2	Hypocatholip.						

7-4 General Election, 5-2 Bryan. Rom. 4  
 Prices of Pressure, 5 No Reason.

500 LAME HEAD HUNTERS' CHASE [Aure-  
 3787S: Sm 10 112]  
 1-23-3 SPARTAN 12-12-13 --- Tony

4 Spaced Out, 2-2 Dishcloth, 5 Cullen, 7  
 Dominion.

MONMOUTH HURDLE (Novice) £245		Messiah		Messiah		4 0+4 FAVOURITE FELLIS 10-1-0	
2nd 016 CLEVERLY 8-1-2		012 WELLSFORD 8-1-3		3 Hayes		3 400 TENNESSEE 8-1-2-0 Watkins	
001 HILTON TARN 6-1-2-0		013 NEW VYR 8-1-3		4 5		5 040 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
004 JOHN SILVER 8-1-2-0		200 ROTAL BOWMAN 8-1-1		1 014 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		6 041 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
005 CLEVERLY 8-1-2-0		201 ROTAL BOWMAN 8-1-1		1 015 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		7 042 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
7 BOXINGER CADALA 5-1-1		001 BOLD AULD 10-1-4		2 016 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		8 043 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
7 BOXINGER CADALA 5-1-1		000 ARBRACH 7-1-0-6		3 017 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		9 044 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
NEW ASH 8-1-1		001 TAINOR 7-1-0-5		4 018 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		10 045 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
LOW ANDER 6-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		5 019 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		11 046 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
NEW ASH 8-1-1		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		6 020 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		12 047 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
PORTWAY SHANE 7-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		7 021 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		13 048 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
NEW ASH 8-1-1		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		8 022 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		14 049 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
SMILA 1-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		9 023 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		15 050 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
THINKER'S TRIP 7-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		10 024 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		16 051 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		11 025 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		17 052 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		12 026 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		18 053 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
84 TRIPS SLEIGH 13-0-0		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		13 027 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		19 054 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		14 028 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		20 055 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		15 029 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		21 056 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		16 030 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		22 057 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		17 031 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		23 058 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		18 032 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		24 059 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		19 033 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		25 060 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		20 034 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		26 061 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		21 035 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		27 062 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		22 036 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		28 063 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		23 037 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		29 064 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		24 038 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		30 065 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		25 039 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		31 066 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		26 040 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		32 067 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		27 041 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		33 068 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		28 042 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		34 069 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		29 043 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		35 070 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		30 044 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		36 071 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		31 045 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		37 072 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		32 046 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		38 073 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		33 047 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		39 074 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		34 048 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		40 075 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		35 049 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		41 076 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		36 050 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		42 077 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		37 051 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		43 078 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		38 052 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		44 079 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		39 053 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		45 080 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		40 054 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		46 081 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		41 055 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		47 082 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		42 056 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		48 083 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		43 057 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		49 084 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		44 058 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		50 085 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		45 059 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		51 086 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		46 060 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		52 087 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		47 061 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		53 088 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		48 062 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		54 089 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		49 063 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		55 090 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		50 064 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		56 091 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		51 065 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		57 092 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		52 066 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		58 093 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		53 067 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		59 094 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		54 068 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		60 095 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		55 069 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		61 096 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		56 070 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		62 097 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		57 071 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		63 098 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		58 072 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		64 099 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		59 073 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		65 100 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		60 074 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		66 101 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		61 075 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		67 102 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		62 076 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		68 103 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		63 077 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		69 104 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		64 078 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		70 105 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		65 079 JEFFERSON 8-1-2-0		71 106 BARBERSIDE 8-1-2-0 Barley	
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000 VINCE 8-1-1-7		000 ALL BONUS 8-1-5		123			







**Edited by Peter Davalle**

ITV / LONDON

### Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2, 7.00 Wake Up to the Weekend, 8.00 Tony Blackburn, 10.00 Paul Burnett, 1.00pm Adrian Jiles & 2.00 A King in New York, 7.20 Paul Giamatti, 7.40 Water's Worn Out, 7.57, 8.30 In Concert, 7.30 Close.

VHF Radio 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2, 1.00pm With Radio 1, 7.30-5.00am With Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 643.15 (ASB) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Terry Wogan's Album Track, 7.00 News, 7.15-7.30 About Britain, 7.15-7.30 The Weekday, 7.30 Classics.

Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Moscow and Saragossa. 8.30. *These Musicians*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Bratsk. 9.15. *The World Today*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Science in Action. 10.05. *New Ideas*. 10.20  
 The Week in Wales. 10.30. *Thirty Minutes*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 About Britain. 11.15. *About Britain*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Anything Goes. 12.45. *Sports Roundup*. 1.0  
 World News. 1.00. *World News*. 1.0  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Saturday Special. 3.00. *Hatfield Weekend*. 3.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Commentary. 4.15. *Saturday Special*. 4.30  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Books. 6.30. *These Musical Islands*. 6.45  
 They Showed us the Past. 9.15. *They Showed us the Past*. 9.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Poland. 10.00. *World News*. 10.00. *From the Past*. 10.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Reflections. 10.45. *Sports Roundup*. 11.00  
 World News. 11.00. *Commentary*. 11.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 News. 12.09. *News About Britain*. 12.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 1.30. *Commentary Performance*. 2.00  
 World News. 2.00. *Review of the British Press*. 2.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 News. 3.09. *News About Britain*. 3.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Islands. 4.45. *Financial Review*. 4.50  
 Radiofonos. 5.00. *World News*. 5.00. *Review of the British Press*. 5.15  
 Moscow. 6.09. *News Network*. 1.0  
 Letter from America.

Radio 1/2 VHF 89.9MHz. Radio 3  
VHF 90.6MHz. Radio 4 VHF 92.4MHz.  
and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service  
on VHF 95.9MHz.

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### HTV

9.55am Adventures of Black Beauty.  
10.20 Sesame Street. 11.20 Space  
1999. 12.13pm-12.15 News 5.45 Sale  
of the Century. 8-15.55 Jingles.  
11.15 Place Presents: Henry Mancini.  
12.15 am Closedown.

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### HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.55 am-10.20  
Rasztmazzu. 3.15-5.45 Sŵn a Sŵn.

## GRAMPIAN

As London escapee: *Starts 9.30 am*  
*Spiderman, 10.00 Tarzan, 9.55 am*  
*11.15 Wedgie Chase Kofler, 5.45-*  
*6.45 Chips, 11.15 Reflections, 11.20*  
*Film: Flip It Under Fear, (Maureen*  
*Lipman). The neurotic librarian believes*  
*she has the key to two cases of*  
*murder. 12.40 am Clockwork.*

## ANGLIA

As London escapee: *Starts 9.00 am*  
*Sesame Street, 10.00 Spot Billy,*  
*10.25 Thunderbirds, 11.12-11.15 pm*  
*Tarzan, 5.45-6.45 Chips, 11.15 Pages.*  
*12.15 am That's Hollywood, 12.45*  
*At the End of the Day, Clockwork.*  
*more*

**Radio 1**  
 5.00 am As Radio 2 8.00 Tony  
 Breakfast 10.00 Radio 10.30 pm  
 Jeremy Savile 3.30 Radio 10.30 B15 4.00  
 Paul McCartney 5.00 Top 40? 7.00  
 Alexis Korner? 8.00 Sounds of Jazz?  
 10.00 Close VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2?  
 11.00 am With Radio 2 5.00 pm With  
 Radio 10.00-5.0 am With Radio 2.

**World Service**

BBC World Service can be received in  
 Blackpool in medium wave 648 kHz  
 (medium) at the following times: GMT 6.00  
 Wednesday: 6.30 Jazz for the Auking, 7.00  
 World News, 7.00 News about Britain, 7.30  
 News for Our Commonwealth, 7.30 Sunday  
 and Company, 8.00 World News, 8.15

[illegible]

**HTV**

London Express: Starts 9.00 am  
10.00 Sesame Street, 11.30-12.00 Me  
and My Camera, 1.00 pm University  
Challenge, 1.30 Farming Diary, 2.00-  
2.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious  
World, 3.30 Welcome Back, Kotter,  
4.00-6.00 Film: One More Train to Rio  
George Peppard, Diana Muldaur)  
Crime rubber gear in search of his  
share of the loot after serving a jail  
sentence, 7.15-7.45 Two of Us, 11.50  
Xmas, 12.20 Am Clockdown.

**HTV CYMRU/WALES**

**YORKSHIRE**

London except: Starts 9.00am  
Grafting Cn. 8.55 Gardening Time.  
55-10.00 Bubbles. 11.00 Me and My  
emera. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary.  
12.00m University Challenge. 1.30  
Landscape. 2.00-2.30 Fantastic Four.  
3.30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious  
World. 4.00-4.50 Pink: Train Robbers  
and the Great Train Robbery.  
5.00pm To help to clear her family's  
name by retrieving a fortune in gold.  
15-7.45 Different Strokes. 11.50 Five  
Fingered Hand. 11.55 Lifetime. 12.50  
closed.

**TSW**

London: 12.00  
 Monday First, 6.30-10.00 Getting On.  
 1.00 Me and My Camera, 11.30-  
 1.00 South West Week, 1.00pm  
 University Challenge, 1.30 Evening  
 News, 5.00-5.30 Gardens for All, 5.30  
 Arthur C Clarke's Mysterious World,  
 6.00 Film: Emily, Emily (John Forsythe)  
 featured teenager falls for his  
 teacher, 5.30-5.00 Gambit, 7.15  
 Heart Strokes, 7.45-8.45 Hawaii  
 Five-O, 11.50 Great Depression,  
 12.00am Postscript, 12.56 Closedown.

30 Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious  
World. 4.00-5.00 Film: Train Robbers  
(John Wayne) widow asks three  
men to help to clear her family's  
name by retrieving a fortune in gold.  
11.50-7.45 Different Strokes. 11.50 Five  
Minutes. 11.55 Lifetime. 12.50  
Closedown.

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**TSW**

London except: Starts 9.25am  
Sunday First. 9.00-9.25am On.  
11.00-11.15am My Camera. 11.30-  
11.45am South West Week. 1.00pm  
University Challenge. 1.50 Farming  
News. 2.00-2.30 Gardens For All. 3.30  
Arthur C Clarke's Mysterious World.  
4.00 Film: Emily, Emily (John Forsythe)  
The starstruck teenager falls for his  
classmate. 5.30-6.40 Gambit. 7.15  
Jeffrey Ross. 7.45-8.54 Hawaii  
Five-O. 11.50 Great Depression.  
12.50am Postscript. 12.55 Closedown.



# Jenkins praise boosts Owen in party contest

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Roy Jenkins, foremost candidate for the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday commended the performance in the Commons of Dr David Owen, who is likely to be his sole rival in next month's postal ballot of party members.

Appearing on Thames Television's *After Noon Plus* Mr Jenkins was asked why he had allowed Dr Owen to take the principle part for the SDP in the Commons discussion of the Falklands crisis. He replied that Dr Owen had been Foreign Secretary, knew a lot about it and had "done it very well indeed."

Mr Jenkins, who was returned in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election in March, added: "It takes a little time when you have been away from the House of Commons, even if you have spent most of your life there, to get back into it, to get the feel of it exactly."

Dr Owen is expected to announce his candidature, and Mrs Shirley Williams her decision to stand aside from the contest in Dr Owen's favour, at a meeting of the SDP parliamentary party at Westminster on Tuesday.

It looks like being a contest almost without a campaign. Dr Owen has told colleagues that since the electorate consists of party members and not of the public at large, he will not seek to use the press or broadcasting to campaign, and Mr Jenkins is believed to share that view.

## 'No misuse' of notepaper

Mrs Thatcher yesterday announced her satisfaction that there has been no misuse of official stationery at 10 Downing Street (Michael Horsnell writes).

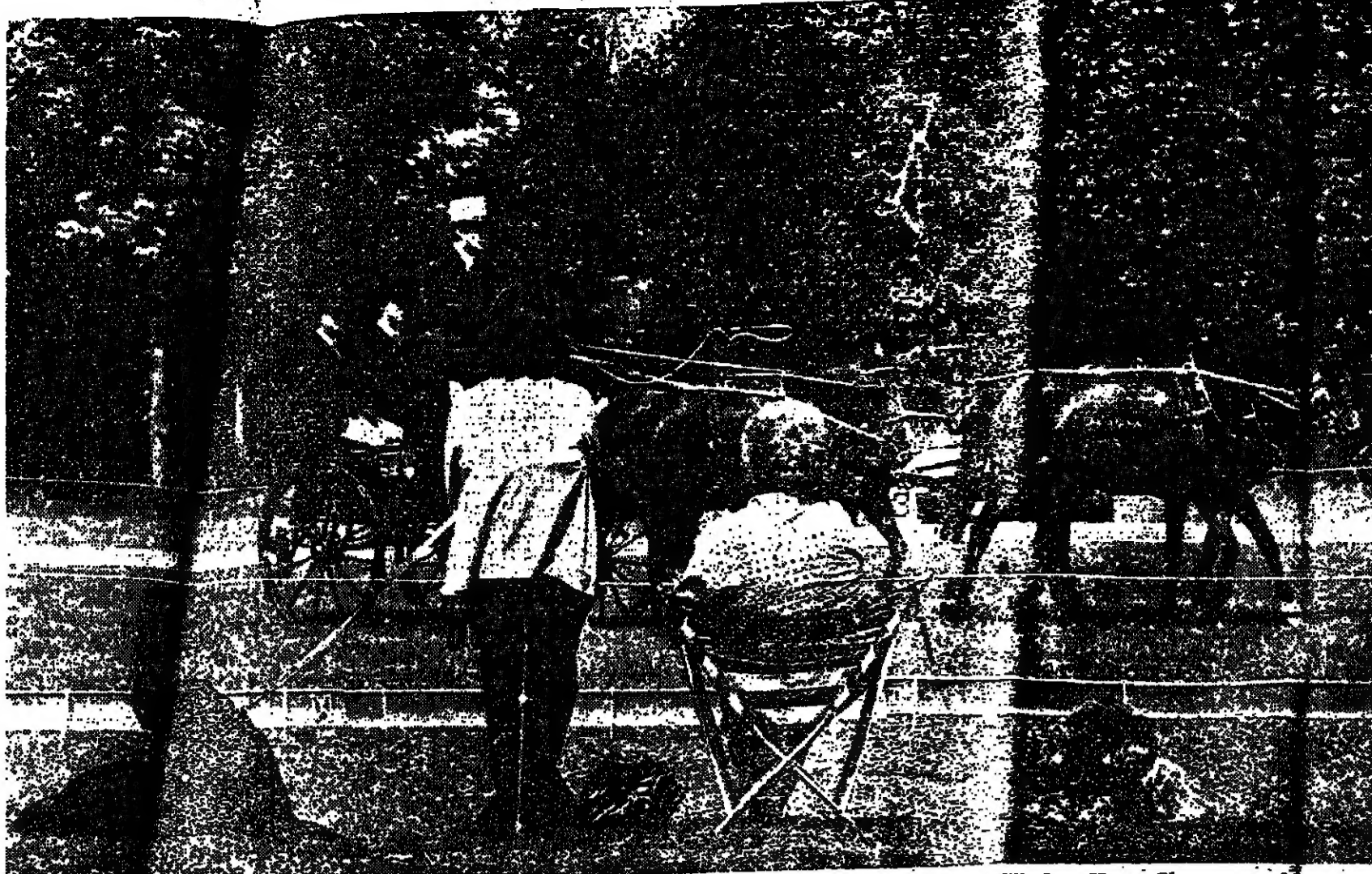
Mr Denis Thatcher is said to have used notepaper headed "10 Downing Street" in replying on behalf of a

company he represents to an inquiry from a football club. In a written reply to Mr Robert Crier, Labour MP for Keighley, Mrs Thatcher said: "Members of my family who live at No 10 are properly entitled to use the address in correspondence and to make use of the informal uncrested notepaper."

But since then Mr Owen's measured contributions to the regular debates on the Falklands crisis, drawing on his recent experience at the Foreign Office, have contrasted with Mr Jenkins's enforced relative silence in the House, and clearly transformed him into a strong challenger.

Among SDP MPs Dr Owen's standing has much increased in the six weeks since Mr Jenkins took his seat and the Falklands were invaded. At that time there was pressure on him to give Mr Jenkins a clear run and not risk dividing the party. It was far from sure then that he would even have found the five MPs required to nominate him.

But since then Mr Owen's measured contributions to the regular debates on the Falklands crisis, drawing on his recent experience at the Foreign Office, have contrasted with Mr Jenkins's enforced relative silence in the House, and clearly transformed him into a strong challenger.



Ringside view: Two spectators watching the class two pony teams' dressage event at the Royal Windsor Horse Show yesterday.

## Israelis mass on Lebanon border

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, May 14

Thousands of Israeli troops equipped with heavy armour were massed on full alert along the northern border tonight as Army pressure mounted on the Government to sanction wide-scale military action against Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

It is claimed that as many as 30,000 men had been moved into position for possible instant retaliation against further Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire arranged last year.

Confirmation of the build-up came from Israel's Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, who said in a newspaper interview that the Palestine Liberation Organization could only be effectively weakened by a military operation and not by diplomatic means.

Within hours of the interview being published, police reported that a bomb had been defused in a telephone box in the commercial heart of Jerusalem. Israeli radio said another terrorist bomb exploded at a soldiers' hitchhiking post in the Negev desert yesterday, causing no casualties.

Earlier, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, said that since 1977 Israel had spent around £55m supplying weapons to the Lebanese Christians. It was the first time the full extent of Israel's continuing assistance to the Christians had been made public.

General Eitan said in his interview that the Israeli troops moved to the border were "sitting and waiting,"

adding credence to reports of increased military activity in recent days. He said the PLO now realized that Israel was playing the game "according to different rules".

Although the general said he was not saying there would necessarily be Israeli military action, his remarks increased the conviction among diplomats that a push into southern Lebanon may now be imminent.

The interview was timed to coincide with growing pressure from the Defence Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, for Cabinet backing for a military move on a larger scale than the 1978 Litani operation. It is believed his plans involve "military cooperation" with Christian militia leaders from east Beirut.

## £200m more sought

Continued from page 1

who voted in Strasbourg on Thursday against its continuing use.

In the longer term, the Government's determination to secure a permanent change in the pattern of the budget is certain to endure.

The British condition that the present one-year offer of £450m would need a "heavy" increase in order to be acceptable is one that Brussels sources today made clear was very difficult to meet (see Murray writes from Brussels).

Bonn was behind the idea which led to the £450m offer being made, and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, has made it perfectly clear to the Commission that he would not be prepared to see that figure increased in any way.

Given this intransigence over the figure by the West German Government British officials involved in the negotiations believe it would be no more difficult to pursue the search for a four or five-year deal than to try to force up the amount of money of offer for the one-year makeshift deal.

Deserion explained, page 5

Leading article, page 11

## Team guilty

Auckland - fourteen members of Wellington's Eastern Suburbs rugby league club were found guilty of manslaughter over the death of a motorcyclist, Lester Egan, who was killed during a race on the club's headquarters by the sports club's members and supporters.

## Priest is charged with Pope attack

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon, May 14

A dissident Spanish priest was charged here today with attempting to murder the Pope.

Juan Fernandez Krohn, aged 32, was arrested after a man armed with a bayonet approached the Pope while he was saying prayers at Fatima on Wednesday night.

According to the police, Fernandez told the investigating magistrates today he had trained for the past six months for the assault. He was alleged to have claimed that the Pope "looked furious" on hearing the priest's criticisms of his handling of the church's affairs.

If found guilty, the Spaniard faces a prison sentence of 15 to 20 years.

Stricter security by the Portuguese police was in evidence here today in preparation for this evening's open-air mass in a Lisbon Park.

Spanish National Radio reported that Mr Paul Marcinkus, the Vatican representative in charge of security for the Pope's visit, had warned the Portuguese police to "look out for Fernandez."

Speaking in the Alameda on the third day of his visit to Portugal, the Pope today condemned the Communists' land reform put through after the 1974 revolution.

In his most political speech so far, the Pope also urged the world's industrial nations to reduce arms spending and so permit the developing countries to feed their people.

Land reform must not be an instrument for obtaining party divisions, but a reform of agriculture with the aim of "personalizing the work, respecting the liberty, autonomy, and responsible participation by the peasants," the Pope declared.

After returning by helicopter to Lisbon, the Pope met representatives of the Portuguese churches, together with Portugal's Jewish and Muslim communities.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

New exhibitions  
Stitches Through Time: Original designs by Northamptonshire Embroiderers' Guild, Central Museum, Guildhall, Road, Northampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; closed Sun (from today until June 12).  
The Gentle Eye: photographs by Jane Brown, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Mon and Sun (from today until July 18).

The Sadler Bequest: A selection from Sir Michael Sadler's collection. Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30, closed Mon (from today to July 4).

Last chance to see  
Contemporary Australian Jewellery and recent ceramics, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Screenprints, Gallery 2, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans, Creteil, Bolton; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Landscape photographs by Oswald Jones, Canterbury Cathedral, 7 to 7 (ends today).

Peace Posters, Museum and Art Gallery, Newport, Gwent; 9.30 to 4 (ends today).

Spring Exhibition, RWA Galleries, Queens Road, Bristol; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

The World of the Microscope: photographs by Gene Cox with John Forsdyke and Kate Powell, Clifton, Bristol; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Watercolours, oil paintings and sculpture by the Hatfield Road Group, City Museum and Art Gallery, Hatfield; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Paintings and sculpture by Ger van Elk, Arncliffe, North Yorkshire; 11 to 8 (ends today).

Music  
Lute recital by Christopher Wilson, Newbury Spring Festival, Church of St Giles, Sandford, Newbury; 11.30.

French music concert, Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Toronian Guild of Singers and Orchestra, Wakefield Cathedral, 7.30.

Clarinet and piano recital, DLI Museum and Arts Centre, Ayley Head, Durham; 2.

Rag Time Plus concert, Stamford Arts Centre, St Mary's Street, Stamford; 7.30.

Chamber Choir, St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh; 12.15.

Concert by West Sussex Youth Orchestra, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

Norwich School Spring Concert, Norwich Cathedral, 7.30.

General  
Edinburgh Street Market with bands and dancing, St Michael's Way, Coventry; 10 to 6; (tomorrow 12 to 5.30).

Craft Fair, Windsor Hall, Blackburn; 10 to 4.30.

West of England Antiques Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath; 11 to 7.

Craft Fair, Hexagon, Reading; 10 to 5.

Tomorrow  
Last chance to see  
Theatre architecture and designs by Frank Matcham, Wakefield Museum; 2.30 to 5.30; (ends today).

Work by Craigie Aitchison, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; 10.30 to 5.30; (ends today).

Work by Birmingham branches of the Embroiderers' Guild, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; 2 to 5.30; (ends today).

Talks, lectures  
Science and Experience, by Dr K D Laing, The Great Hall, Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon; 10.30.

Music  
Piano recital by Una Hunt, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; 3.

Concert by Boyce Orchestra, Prior Place Methodist Church, Printing Office Street, Doncaster; 8.

General  
Borders Vintage Agricultural Association Annual Vintage Rally, Newtown St Boswells, Borders; 10.30 to 4.30.

Tractor Engine Rally, Museum of Science and Industry, Newhall Street, Birmingham; Grand Parade; 2.30; Museum open; 2 to 5.30.

21 Bill's in 22 (7).

18 Sauce in some other shape (7).

22 Express love, instead of concealing it (5).

24 Mm, a boy with no love for sport (5).

21 Many grew old in prison (5).

2 Suddenly and simultaneously (3,2,4).

3 Adam and I (3,5,6).

4 Some have a go at me—all I need in the Land of Cakes (7).

5 Simple skill needed in bridge (7).

7 Let down when 21 has a change of heart (5).

8 Sailor about to go round and round and live in Paddington, say (5,4).

9 Squashed alpaca kaffans out east (4,2,1,7).

14 Gambler loses head and becomes a thief (9).

16 The claims he made for transmutation (9).

18 Bill's in 22 (7).

19 Sauce in some other shape (7).

22 Express love, instead of concealing it (5).

24 Mm, a boy with no love for sport (5).

### Roads

London and South-East: Tower Bridge closed to motor vehicles from this morning until 5 tomorrow afternoon. A205, Vauxhall, closed.

North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 34 (Rothwell) and 37 (Barnsley). M1c Lane closures between junctions 33 (Fleetham) and 35 (Carnforth).

M62: Lane and hard shoulder closures between junctions 30 (Rothwell) and 31 (Castleford).

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 24 and 25 near Newport. A25: Roadworks on 'P' from South to North on the A25, near Newport.

Scotland: M8: Southbound lane closures on Kinston Bridge, Glasgow. Lane closures tomorrow on Clyde side expressway, Glasgow.

Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

The Daily Express says "there are wobbles in the Cabinet and in the Tory Party who would welcome a setback, particularly if it could be dressed up to look like a partial victory, but the country will recognize a sell-out when it sees one."

The BBC's reputation for objectivity, reporting is based on the highly professional work of the overseas service, says the Daily Mail, but British news and current affairs programmes are "run by liberal trustees, infected by showbiz values, stimulating sensationalism and diminishing objectivity."

Le Monde said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher would have gained more European support had she realized that "millions of European farmers are certainly worth a few Antipodean sheep farmers."

### Foster Care Week

National Foster Care Week starts today. A "care convoy" of cars will be travelling the country, staging fund-raising events and organizing local flag days. Donations may be sent to: National Foster Care Association, Francis House, Francis Street, London, SW1P 1DE.

### The pound

Bank of England  
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Australia \$ 31.10 29.10

Canada \$ 2.32 2.23

Belgium Fr 90.75 85.75

Denmark Kr 44.81 44.81

France Fr 11.44 10.82

Germany DM 4.39 4.14

Greece Dr 117.00 118.00

Hong Kong \$ 10.90 10.30

Italy Lira 238.00 228.00

Japan Yn 454.00 428.00

Netherlands Gld 4.86 4.69

Norway Kr 11.32 10.72

Portugal Esc 132.00 125.00

South Africa Rd 14.32 14.22

Spain Ptas 168.00 160.00

Sweden Kr 10.98 10.40

Switzerland Fr 3.71 3.49

USA \$ 1.68 1.61

Yugoslavia Dn 83.00 83.00

Notes for small denominations bank notes only, in London, for use by travellers.

London: The FT Index closed up 5.4 at 390.6.

### Gardens open

Today and Tomorrow  
Aven: Old Down House, Tockington; small formal and informal gardens together with a large garden, mainly shrubs, herbaceous and bulbs; one entry fee covers both; 2 to 7.

Devon: Dartington Hall Gardens, 2m NW of Totnes, off A384; large landscaped garden, trees, shrubs, shop; all day.

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